

\$100-Million Aid To Syria Called U.S. Peace Tool

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today linked for the first time a \$100-million request in the foreign aid bill to Syrian reconstruction.

He told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that while no commitments were made to the Damascus government, he had agreed that if the disengagement agreement with Israel was executed and Syrian civilians returned to the area, he would ask Congress for the \$100 million.

Nixon Sets Five-Nation Mideast Trip

It Will Start June 12 After Stop in Austria

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP)—The White House announced today that President Nixon will leave Monday for a seven-day trip to five countries in the Middle East—Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Jordan.

He will return to the United States June 18 or 19 and leave again within a week for a meeting in Moscow with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

In making the announcement, widely predicted since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last week negotiated a Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement, White House spokesman Gerald Warren tried to reject suggestions that Mr. Nixon is traveling to divert attention from the impeachment drive.

“Built on Foundation,” Warren said. “The President feels it is important to build on the foundation that has been laid by a Middle East peace, Mr. Warren said.

“The President’s trip to the Middle East will serve to ratify the new environment that now exists in the area, and it will afford an opportunity at the highest level for each of the parties involved to consolidate what has been achieved on the road to peace,” he added.

In Damascus, Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam said that the talks between President Nixon and Syrian President Hafez Assad “are bound to be rewarding.” He added, “We believe talks between people are a necessary step toward improving relations.”

Following a meeting with the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Kissinger brushed aside reporters’ questions about the trip and its relation to impeachment.

“Foreign policy is not conducted in relation with Watergate,” Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Warren said also that the trip will allow for an exchange of views on ways “to assure the most effective continuation of the steps already taken toward a just and stable peace.”

Over the past seven months, Mr. Warren said, “we have witnessed a definite strengthening of mutual trust and confidence between the United States and Middle East countries. It is the President’s intention to confirm personally his dedication to carrying forward this positive trend.”

The President will fly on Monday to Salzburg, Austria, where he will spend Monday and Tuesday nights. While in Austria, he will confer with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

On Wednesday, the President will fly from Salzburg to Cairo and a meeting with President Anwar Sadat, who has long urged the visit.

The President will be in Egypt June 12-14, in Saudi Arabia June 14-15, in Syria June 15-16, in Israel June 16-17, and in Jordan June 17-18.

The President will be accompanied by Mrs. Nixon and by Mr. Kissinger and other officials, the White House said.

Turkish Airline Sues U.S. Builder of DC-10

LOS ANGELES, June 4 (AP)—Turkish Air Lines has sued the McDonnell Douglas Corp. for \$5 million plus the cost of any damages arising from suits filed in the March 3 crash of a DC-10 near Paris in which 346 persons died.

The airline charged in the suit filed yesterday in U.S. District Court that the DC-10 that it purchased from McDonnell Douglas crashed on the Paris-to-London flight because of negligence in the design and assembly of the plane. In testimony before the U.S. Congress, a McDonnell Douglas statement conceded that the rear cargo door of the craft apparently blew off in flight.

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In the \$4.2-billion economic assistance provisions of the foreign aid bill, the \$100 million is set out as “a special requirements fund” for general use “to reinforce the peace process” in the Middle East.

Mr. Kissinger, in his testimony defending the request, specified that the money would be earmarked for the reconstruction of the city of Kuneitra, a Syrian provincial capital on the Golan Heights which was captured by the Israelis in the 1967 war.

In his comments and answers to committee questions, Mr. Kissinger insisted that no commitments “either implied or expressed” were given to Syria during his recent 34-day peace-making trip to the Middle East. But he made it clear he felt that U.S. financial aid was essential in continuing the evolution of Syria and other Arab governments toward moderation in the Middle East.

Mr. Kissinger warned Congress against attaching restrictive amendments to the foreign aid bill. “The whole Middle East agreement could be jeopardized if too many amendments were added to the economic assistance act, as these countries are very proud,” he said.

“[Syria] plans to restore full diplomatic relations with the United States,” Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam said in Damascus today.

Mr. Khaddam said at a news conference that during Mr. Kissinger’s talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus, “the question of restoring relations was discussed and relations will be restored between the United States and Syria.”

“[He did not give a date for the resumption of relations, which were broken by Syria during the 1967 war.]”

Mr. Kissinger told the Foreign (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

There had been some speculation that by the time of President Nixon’s visit here last month Moscow said Washington might once again be negotiating a major grain deal, as in 1972.

Because of weather damage to the Soviet winter grain crop and problems in extra-heavy spring planting.

By this time two years ago, when the Russians made huge grain purchases in the American market, the Kremlin already knew it was in deep trouble, had begun negotiations for credits for agricultural purchases and was laying the groundwork for its later commercial deals.

So far this year, well-placed American officials reported today, there have been no such approaches from Moscow, though American agricultural specialists are watching Soviet crop developments closely.

Last month Soviet officials were acknowledging that bad weather had ruined parts of the winter crops in Byelorussia, among other regions, and called on farmers in grain-producing areas there and in the Russian Republic to work double shifts, day and night, to complete extra spring sowing to make up for losses in the winter crop.

Investia, the government newspaper, also warned that moisture levels were low in such key areas as North Kazakhstan, parts of the Russian Republic and some parts of Siberia. More recently, the weather has been cold and damp in central regions.

Embassy Cautious

The weather variations do raise the possibility of some Soviet purchases abroad later in the year, though last year’s big grain crop is believed to have given Moscow some cushion against a smaller crop this year.

In general the American Embassy here has taken a cautious line on the likelihood of agreements during Mr. Nixon’s visit.



HERO’S REWARD—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (right) congratulating young soldier yesterday in Sinai. Already decorated for taking part in assault on Bar Lev line, he was promised another decoration by the President.

7th Anniversary of '67 War

Sadat Crosses the Suez Canal, Hails Troops’ ‘Victory’ There

WITH THE EGYPTIAN THIRD ARMY, Egypt, June 4 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat crossed the Suez Canal today for the first time in seven years, inspected the captured Israeli Bar-Lev line and told thousands of cheering Egyptian troops: “No defeat from today... but forward.”

“Greetings to all from hearts beating with victory,” Mr. Sadat said. “No retreat from today onward. But forward. The memory of the June [1967] war will never be a sad occasion as it was in the past.”

He also told troops at a ceremonial parade in the Sinai Desert that their mission “will not end until the departure of the last foreign soldier from our land and from all Arab land.”

“The mission will not end until the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are restored,” he added.

Mr. Sadat addressed the troops of the Third Army at the outset of a three-day tour of troops and cities along the Suez Canal, a tour marking the seventh anniversary of the June 5-10, 1967, war.

Mr. Sadat flew from Cairo to an airport near Suez and drove across the canal on a pontoon bridge. He listened intently amid the ruins of the Bar-Lev line while a young army lieutenant proudly told his commander in chief of his part in the October assault which marked Egypt’s return to the east bank of the canal. Mr. Sadat awarded the officer a decoration for bravery.

The President drove further into the Sinai to inspect army units near the UN buffer zone with Israel.

From there, he flew back by helicopter to the western bank, where units of the Third Army were drawn up—just 10 kilometers from where the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord was signed on Jan. 18 at kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

Mr. Sadat rode in an open vehicle with Gen. Ahmed Ismail, Egypt’s war minister, through lines of 1,000 tanks and hundreds of armored cars, missile units, artillery and anti-tank squads.

Overhead, MIG jets of the Egyptian Air Force and flights of helicopters roared past in salute, the helicopters trailing Third Army battle flags.

Mr. Sadat told his troops that Arab successes in last October’s war with Israel meant the army could mark the June, 1967, anniversary with “heads raised.”

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EEC Agrees to Re-Examine U.K. Financial Contributions

Callaghan’s Speech Is Conciliatory

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, June 4 (UPI)—Common Market foreign ministers today agreed to re-examine the major cause of Britain’s dissatisfaction with the terms of its European Economic Community membership—the contributions Britain is expected to make to the community budget.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, detailing his renegotiation demands, said that the system of direct payment to the budget was “fundamentally inequitable” to Britain because it insisted on the transfer of resources from one of the poorer community members to the richer ones.

By 1980, he said, British production would represent only 14 percent of the community total but the treaty of accession in its present form requires Britain to provide almost a quarter of the total budget by that date. “In these circumstances, the community is faced with an unacceptable situation,” he said.

Conciliatory Speech

In a lengthy but conciliatory speech—which had a tone notably softer than that of Mr. Callaghan’s announcement in April that Britain intended to renegotiate its membership terms—the foreign secretary also asked for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, improved trade terms with the British Commonwealth and changes in the EEC’s industrial policy as the other essentials of a renegotiation package.

He promised that “if the negotiations were successful and secure the approval of the British people, we shall be ready to play our full part in constructing a new Europe.” He commented in a press conference later that the British had achieved all they wanted in today’s meeting. “I am going home moderately satisfied that we have now begun the long renegotiation march,” he said.

Mr. Callaghan’s optimistic tone was not, however, matched by the other delegations. While the French and German representatives welcomed Mr. Callaghan’s more moderate approach, the new French Foreign Minister, Jean Sauvagnargues, pointedly insisted that “renegotiation is not possible.”

No one of the other member countries were convinced by the figures produced by Mr. Callaghan. The Irish minister went so far as to describe them as “arithmetically impossible.” But he agreed, along with the Danes and the Dutch, that Britain did in fact have a case for an adjustment in budgetary contributions and that a solution to the problem was possible.

Commission Inquiry

After four hours of discussion, the Council of Ministers agreed that the EEC Executive Commission should immediately undertake an examination of the EEC’s economic and financial evolution. The inquiry, which is to cover the period since the community was enlarged 18 months ago and projections from the present until 1980, is to cover all nine member nations.

After some hesitation from the French, it was unanimously agreed that this was the best when the public is being squeezed



Britain’s James Callaghan and France’s Jean Sauvagnargues at Luxembourg meeting.

No Progress in Commons Wilson Rejects N. Ireland Pullout

By Terry Robard

LONDON, June 4 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson ruled out a British troop withdrawal from Northern Ireland today as an emergency debate in the House of Commons ended without any evidence of progress toward a solution of the political crisis there.

“There is no easy solution through the withdrawal of troops,” the prime minister said. “Unless this house is prepared to risk a holocaust.” He vowed that British soldiers would be kept in Northern Ireland as long as they were necessary to protect the public.

Although Parliament had been recalled from its spring recess to discuss the situation in the province, two days of talks failed to produce any new proposals to resolve the crisis that resulted in the collapse of Northern Ireland’s coalition government a week ago.

2-Week Strike

The Northern Ireland Executive, the chief policy-making body in the province, resigned last Tuesday following a two-week general strike organized by Protestant extremists that had brought the economy to a state of paralysis. This led to the repositioning of a form of direct rule from London.

The Executive had represented an effort at power-sharing between the Protestant majority, accounting for two-thirds of the population in the province, and the Catholic minority.

The cost of the military force of 16,000 troops plus millions of pounds in additional direct aid and subsidies to the provincial economy have grown increasingly controversial in Britain at a time when the public is being squeezed

by inflation and the effect of higher oil prices.

Many Britons appear to feel that Northern Ireland should be left to solve its own difficulties, especially in light of the continuing violence that has devastated the province. Nevertheless, a withdrawal is not regarded as imminent within the government.

Mr. Wilson noted that British taxpayers objected to the \$55 million spent in compensation for property damage in Northern Ireland and to the \$5 million spent in compensation for death and personal injuries, as well as to the sums spent on industrial development to create jobs.

The Northern Ireland Finance Corp., a public body, has estimated that the general strike cost some \$225 million, including \$125 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

Assembly Seems Sure to Back Giscard’s Austerity Program

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, June 4 (UPI)—President Valéry Giscard d’Estaing is working on a major austerity program designed to cope with France’s galloping inflation and balance-of-payments deficit, which he frankly tolerated in his final months as finance minister.

First hints of the new measures are expected in Prime Minister Jacques Chirac’s speech to the National Assembly tomorrow and a subsequent vote of confidence Thursday. Full details will be announced the following week.

Political analysts expect drastic measures, since the next major scheduled elections—for the National Assembly—are in 1978. By then, Mr. Giscard d’Estaing’s advisers hope, the temporary tightness this year will have been forgiven, since the measures are expected to be unpopular with his conservative political backers.

Mr. Giscard d’Estaing is virtually assured of solid, if reluctant, backing from the Gaullists, who control 181 of the National Assembly’s 490 seats. Throughout

the final months of the late President Georges Pompidou’s life, orthodox Gaullist leaders criticized Mr. Giscard d’Estaing’s allegedly lax attitude toward inflation so frenetically that they cannot logically oppose strong medicine now.

The leftist opposition and the trade unions, however, have served notice that they are in no mood to accept demands for financial sacrifices by ordinary working people.

Leftist presidential candidate François Mitterrand’s Socialist party has presented draft legislation in the National Assembly covering Mr. Giscard d’Estaing’s campaign promises, which range from immediate wage increases for the lowest paid to equal pay for women, lowered retirement age, increased old-age pensions, larger family benefits and aid to the handicapped.

In the present state of the economy, Mr. Giscard d’Estaing is expected to plead for more time in implementing these reforms. And he apparently hopes his “crisis of change” approach to everything from Gaullist pomp to an end to telephone tapping and his own modern public image will win him time.

Finance Minister Giscard d’Estaing’s earlier reluctance to launch an all-out attack on inflation was based on the knowledge that austerity is rarely a popular election plank, plus the unpleasant memories his “stabilization” plan left in the middle 1960s.

After his weekend meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt here, Mr. Giscard d’Estaing apparently is counting on Bonn’s willingness to ease its own austerity measures. The German policy has kept inflation at 7.1 percent and produced the Common Market’s only balance of payments surplus, although at the cost of all but moderate economic growth.

Basically, Mr. Giscard d’Estaing wants to make good on a pre-campaign exhortation to France to cut domestic spending and increase exports in order to produce a “13th month” of production required to pay for oil imports.

Under consideration are such classic measures as further credit restriction, budget pruning, “voluntary” wage-increase limitations, higher interest rates to encourage savings and higher taxes.

2 Cambodia Aides Abducted, Die in Police-Student Battle

PHNOM PENH, June 4 (AP)—Riot police today opened fire on a crowd of students outside a high school where Cambodia’s education minister and his deputy were held hostage. Doctors said that the minister was dead when brought into a hospital shortly afterward and that his deputy died of gunshot wounds.

It could not be determined who was responsible for the deaths. There was no official police or government report on the two deaths. Witnesses at the scene said that both men were killed by students, but they reported later they did not actually see this.

The witnesses said that five students were wounded in the incident, which began with the abduction of the two officials from their offices by students demanding the release of five students previously arrested in a demonstration against living conditions here.

Doctors at the 701st Military Hospital said that Education Minister Keo Sangkim had a gunshot wound to his chest and that he had been stabbed in the stomach with the broken leg of a table.

A doctor said that the deputy, Thach Chea, was shot twice in the chest and that he died shortly after being admitted.

Witnesses said that police opened fire on the students but that they did not see any of the gunfire hit the second story, where the two men were being held.

Newsmen who were inside the school said that the two officials were in a second-floor classroom with a student who had a pistol. But they and other witnesses said that they did not see what happened when police fired on students in the compound below.

The two officials were taken hostage at the Education Ministry earlier in the day by students demanding release of five students arrested last week.

Student groups have been demonstrating for three weeks against a new draft law, inflation and alleged government corruption.



DEATH CAME LATER—Cambodian students cheering after taking the Minister of Education, Keo Sangkim, background, smiling, hostage in Phnom Penh. He was later killed.

News Analysis

U.S. Ties Sag, Greece Buys French Arms

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, June 4 (NYT)—Press reports here last week said that Greece was buying millions of dollars worth of arms from France, and the news seemed to symbolize the deterioration of Greek-American relations.

The United States has supplied

most of Greece's arms since World War II, and American officers were confident that Athens would not go to the trouble of changing its weapons systems. But the reports from Paris, confirmed by informed diplomats here, said that Greece was in the process of purchasing 125 tanks and four high-speed

missile-launching gunboats and was negotiating for 40 Mirage F-1 fighter planes.

Like the Egyptian leaders who decided to end their reliance on the Soviet Union for weapons, the military men who run Greece are clearly determined to show their independence and to demonstrate that they are not merely clients of a great power.

The American reaction has been mixed. The U.S. Embassy in Athens has been severely criticized for showing what is seen as too much support for Greece's authoritarian regime, so the embassy is undoubtedly relieved that if this military ever again fires at students in the streets, as happened in November under the former Papadopoulos regime, it may be with French tanks, not American.

But there is also concern that growing independence of Greece could erode the mutual security arrangements in the eastern Mediterranean, arrangements which Washington views as maintaining the balance of power in the area.

After they took power in a coup d'état last November, the Greek leaders embarked on an expensive modernization of the armed forces. First they sought aid from the Americans, who were trying to negotiate an agreement to base an aircraft carrier at the port of Athens and station the dependents of thousands of Navy personnel here. The message was clear: Sell us what we need or we will hold up the home-port arrangement.

American proposals began to get lost in the Greek bureaucracy. The government-controlled press started giving front-page prominence to minor alterations between Greeks and American sailors. American officers complained that they were being blackmailed.

But Washington could not deliver what Athens wanted. After Congress had threatened to cut off military grants to Greece last year, the Greeks withdrew from the program. Congress then put a ceiling of \$71 million on credit sales, and, as one officer said, "at today's prices that doesn't buy very much."

This year, a move developed in Congress to cut off all credit sales unless Greece lived up to its "military and political commitments" in NATO. Greece hardly fulfills the democracy precept defined in the NATO Charter.

Greatly irritated, the Greeks turned for arms to the French, who reportedly offered excellent terms, with payment spread over 15 years.

The feeling in Athens was similar to that in Ankara when Turkey decided to resume cultivation of the opium poppy over U.S. objections, or in Cairo when Egypt expelled Soviet technicians.

"There's a growing sense of machismo in Greece," a diplomat commented. "They're saying, 'we're not going to be pushed around. We're not anyone's colony. We're a people with pride and with honor.'"

Turk Navy's Research Vessel Ends Its Aegean Oil Mission

ANKARA, June 4 (UPI)—A Turkish Navy research vessel returned today from an oil-exploration mission in the Aegean that has caused tension with Greece.

At the same time, Gen. Semih Sancak, chief of staff of the Turkish armed forces, left for Washington on what diplomatic officials called a "very meaningful" visit.

The government announced the return of the research vessel Candarli in a two-sentence statement. "The underwater exploration ship Candarli left the Aegean today at noon," Foreign Ministry spokesman Semih Akbul said. "The

vessel completed all its research operations."

The Candarli left a week ago, accompanied by a naval flotilla, for what sources described as an underwater oil-exploration program on the continental shelf area that Turkey claims.

Greece says much of the shelf belongs to its islands, which dot the Aegean to within a few miles of the Turkish coast.

Greece last week denied a report that it had placed its armed forces on alert as a result of the Candarli's mission. Even so, diplomatic officials in Ankara said they considered the situation to be "grave."

The invitation to Gen. Sancak to visit the United States at this time is very meaningful, they said. Aides said he would spend 10 days in Washington at the invitation of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Yesterday, Foreign Minister Turhan Gunes said Turkey did not want a confrontation with Greece over the Aegean issue but would not accept Greece's territorial claims over the sea floor.

He said in a newspaper interview that Turkey opposed Greece's plan to extend its territorial jurisdiction in the Aegean from six miles to 12 offshore.

Portugal Minister On Way to Talk to Africa Guerrillas

LISBON, June 4 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Mario Soares left today for talks with Mozambique guerrilla leaders in an effort to end their decade-old war in Portugal's East African territory.

At the same time it was announced that Portugal's President, Gen. Antonio de Spínola, will visit both Angola and Mozambique shortly.

"It is necessary to spike the guns and open our mouths," Mr. Soares said before departing for London on the first leg of his journey to Lusaka, Angola.

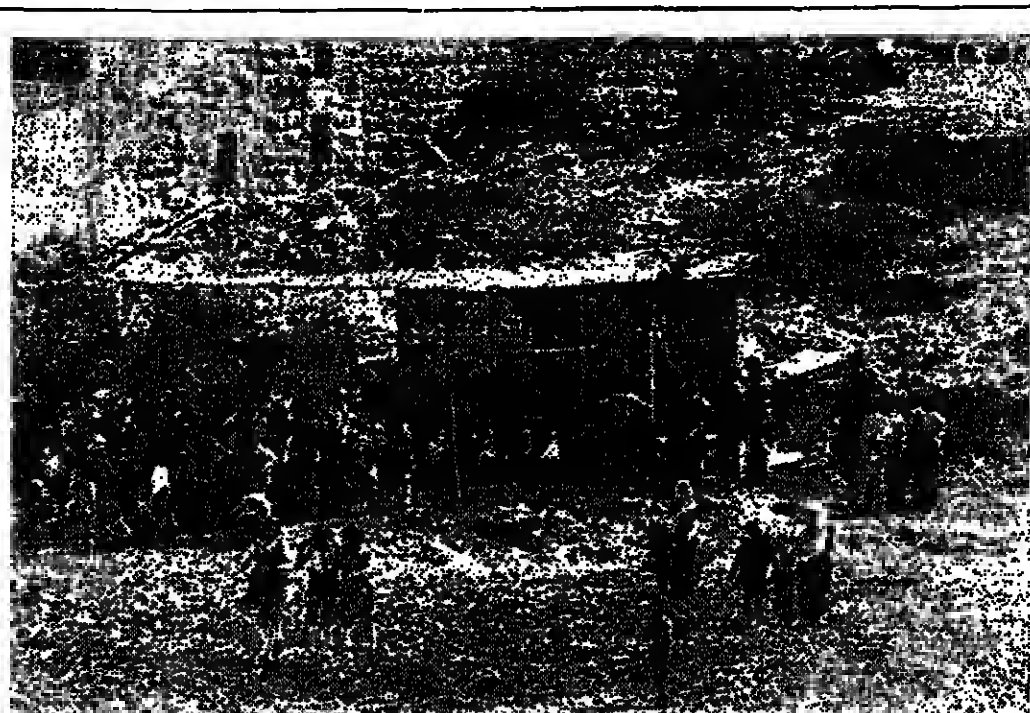
He paid tribute to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, saying, "The help of President Kaunda opened the doors to these talks and negotiations, which I hope will lead to a cease-fire."

Zambia borders on both Mozambique and Angola. While housing bases for guerrillas active against both of them, it also maintains commercial relations with Portugal because it depends on rail links across the two Portuguese colonies to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Two Crete Newsmen Arrested for Story

CHANIA, Crete, June 4 (UPI)—The editor and the editorial writer of the local daily, Ethniki Phoni (National Voice), have been arrested for publishing an article criticizing seven years of military rule in Greece, newspaper sources said.

Costas Strongylos, 35, the editor, and Constantine Daskalakis, 37, are being held at the Chania security headquarters, where they are being interrogated about the article, the sources said. The two men were arrested Sunday.



PITCHING IN—Neighbors of a Jordanian family whose house was bulldozed by Israeli security forces helping to erect a shack for them on Monday on an adjacent plot in the town of Shufat in the Israeli-occupied part of Jordan. The house was destroyed after seven members of the family were arrested for a string of offenses, that included the murder of a Jerusalem cab driver and an attempt to fire rockets into Jerusalem. Police also said they found weapons and explosives in the garden.

EEC Agrees to Examine British Appeal on Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

method of replying to the British complaint. The ministers saw no point in discussing political solutions to the problem until they had statistical material on which to assess whether Britain's case was justified or not. The commission will not, however, be empowered to make recommendations. It will merely report back to the EEC's foreign ministers later this year and leave them to find a solution.

The other issues which Britain wants renegotiated will be dealt with as part of normal EEC business, which Mr. Callaghan pledged today would not be held up by Britain.

"The present uncertainty in the community is not good for anyone," he said, "and I strongly believe that the EEC has to define the identity it wants—not in terms of large aspirations, but in terms of where we are all going."

Nonetheless, the French promise strong opposition to Britain's renegotiation attempts. Mr. Sauvagnargues said that the EEC's budget system was central to the whole philosophy of the community and that this could not be changed merely because Britain now claimed it was inconvenient.

Mr. Sauvagnargues also told the council that, although Britain now spoke with a more reasonable voice, its Labor government still held out the threat of withdrawing from the community unless it was satisfied. "An atmosphere of threat is not the sort of atmosphere in which we can negotiate," he added.

Timing on Results

At the end of the meeting, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the new West German Foreign Minister and chairman of today's meeting, said that the inquiry into the financial and economic situation in all nine EEC member countries would take "more than a few weeks," hinting that the inquiry's result may not be known until the fall.

He said he was particularly pleased that Britain had undertaken not to obstruct normal EEC business during the coming months while the commission's research continues.

Italy Eases Imports

LUXEMBOURG, June 4 (UPI)—Italy agreed today to abolish

Aid to Syria A Peace Tool

(Continued from Page 1)

Affairs Committee that the entire aid bill is essential in carrying out long-term foreign-policy goals.

"The United States," he said, "must demonstrate through the concrete expression of our concern which the assistance program provides, that all nations can achieve their aspirations for development and defense by a cooperative approach."

The bill requests about \$900 million for aid to the Middle East, including Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

It also requests about \$1.4 billion for aid to Indochina. Mr. Kissinger said this assistance was essential to the stabilization of South Vietnam. He said the main factor was establishing a reliable economic base for the Saigon government.

If stability can be achieved, South Vietnam will be able to defend itself, he said.

Israel and Syria To Sign Papers On Pact Details

GENEVA, June 4 (UPI)—Israeli and Syrian staff officers completed today the logistic and other practical arrangements for executing the accord signed last Friday on the disengagement of forces on the Golan Heights.

All the related documents, including maps showing the positions to which the opposing armies will withdraw, are to be signed here tomorrow morning by Maj. Gen. Harel Shafir for Israel and Brig. Gen. Adnanwahjeh Tayara for Syria.

The accord includes a timetable for the withdrawals, which must begin on Thursday and be completed in 20 days, and for the 1,250-man UN disengagement force's positioning between the two armies.

This force is to oversee the observance of the disengagement pact that Gen. Shafir and Tayara signed here last Friday after its terms had been negotiated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Tel Aviv and Damascus.

Nixon Abolishes Subversives List

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI)—President Nixon today abolished the attorney general's list of subversive organizations—a list started 27 years ago—and issued orders forbidding government agencies to use copies of the list in the future.

Attorney General William French said he announced the presidential order. He said Mr. Nixon had acted on his recommendation. President Harry S. Truman in 1947 directed the Justice Department to compile a list of organizations that he considered subversive. The number of entries grew to about 300.

Mexican Politician Abducted In Apparent Guerrilla Trick

By Stanley Meisler

MEXICO CITY, June 4.—Lucio Cabanas, the most hated of Mexico's guerrilla leaders, has kidnapped one of the country's most popular politicians, evidently by tricking him into a meeting.

The victim was Sen. Ruben Figueroa, 74, who was expected to become the next governor of Guerrero, the state roamed by Cabanas and his guerrillas. According to news reports, Sen. Figueroa left his home in Acapulco Thursday to meet Cabanas and sign an agreement ending guerrilla warfare in the state.

A month ago, Sen. Figueroa had told journalists that Guerrero could be governed only if it were pacified. "To do that," he said, "I am going to meet with Lucio Cabanas and offer him a total amnesty."

Sen. Figueroa said that the ideas of the followers of Cabanas were in part with those of the party of the Institutional Revolution, which dominates politics in Mexico. Sen. Figueroa said he wanted to use persuasion, instead of repression, with Cabanas, "not to conquer him, but to convince him."

Amnesty Offer

Justifying his offer of amnesty, Sen. Figueroa said, "If there could be amnesty for Francisco [Pancho] Villa, whose name is now inscribed in gold letters in the National Congress, why not amnesty for Cabanas?"

Cabanas, 33, has become a kind of folk hero among many of the peasants in the mountainous areas of Guerrero, one of the poorest regions in Mexico. The guerrillas are fighting for social and economic change. Cabanas took over the guerrilla movement after its leader, Genero Vasquez, was killed in 1972.

The kidnapping of Sen. Figueroa, however, may confuse many of the peasant followers of Cabanas. Although the senator is a rich businessman who owns a fleet of transport trucks, he is a self-made man with a strong peasant following of his own. His kidnapping could force some peasants to feel that they must choose between the two leaders—and in time.

Last month, four Uruguayan residents in Montevideo were charged by the Argentine authorities with being involved in the kidnapping of Juan Carlos Peron, the Argentine president's brother. The statement charged there was "increasing rep of Uruguayan residents in time."

Wilson Bars Ulster Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

million in lost business for Northern Irish companies.

Edward Heath, the opposition leader and former prime minister, told the House that the bipartisan approach to Northern Ireland maintained by successive administrations would remain intact.

However, he criticized Mr. Wilson's handling of the crisis, especially the prime minister's televised address May 25 during which he called the strikers "thugs and bullies" and said they had been "sponging" off the British.

Security Tightened

LONDON, June 4 (UPI)—Scotland Yard today ordered tightened security on ministers, airports and installations to counter possible IRA vengeance for the death yesterday of a hunger striker in jail.

The dead man, Michael Gaughan, 24, had been given seven years for holding up a bank for funds for the IRA.

Israel Captures Arab Terrorists

TEL AVIV, June 4 (AP)—Security forces captured two young Arab terrorists on a mission into Israel and seized a cache of hand grenades and Kalashnikov submachine guns hidden near the Lebanese border, the police reported today.

"We were ordered to kill," the police said the 19-year-olds told them. They said they were ordered to murder people at random in Haifa, Israel's chief port.

The Israeli military command said the terrorists were Israeli citizens who left their village near Acre, in northern Galilee, a year ago to join the el-Fatah guerrillas. The youths slipped across the Lebanese border before dawn yesterday, the command reported. It said three other gunmen abandoned the mission and escaped to Lebanon.

African States to S. New Aid on Oil Co.

PARIS, June 4 (UPI)—The Secretary of State said in an interview published today that black African oil will seek greater competition from Arab oil states to off creases in oil prices.

The Arab states have no compensation for the effects on their economies of a balance of payments Mr. S. told the newspaper Le Figaro. "This compensation has insufficient," he said.

"We will take up this at the Organization of African Unity and we will be about it," he said. Algerians are members of the

Mexico Kills 4 in S. LUGO, Spain, June 4 (UPI)—Four children were killed during the past week's fighting, authorities

ported.

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2, av. Matignon - Paris 8^e
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NESSI

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African States to S. New Aid on Oil Co.

PARIS, June 4 (UPI)—The Secretary of State said in an interview published today that black African oil will seek greater competition from Arab oil states to off creases in oil prices.

The Arab states have no compensation for the effects on their economies of a balance of payments Mr. S. told the newspaper Le Figaro. "This compensation has insufficient," he said.

"We will take up this at the Organization of African Unity and we will be about it," he said. Algerians are members of the

Mexico Kills 4 in S. LUGO, Spain, June 4 (UPI)—Four children were killed during the past week's fighting, authorities

هكذا صحت القول

هكذا صنع القوم

Final Report on Nixon Tape

Experts Reaffirm Erasure Required 5 Hand Operations

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI).—A 1 1/2-minute gap in a tape of a conversation between President Nixon and his aides, which was released today, is the highly technical, detailed report of the six-man panel of experts who examined the tape. The report, which was released today, said the gap was caused by a "mechanical malfunction" and could not have been caused by use of a foot pedal.

The report was immediately released by President Nixon's attorney, James H. Cannon, who said the panel properly dismissed the possibility that the gap could have been caused by a mechanical malfunction by the recorder.

He told newsmen that Michael S. Baker, an expert hired by the White House, believed that this gap had caused the gap.

Filk Funds Donated to 16 In House Unit

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI).—The nation's three largest farm-farmer cooperatives made official donations of from \$100 to \$1,000 to at least 16 of the members of the House Judiciary Committee, which is investigating allegations that President Nixon was influenced by contributions from the same group.

The recipients include the committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., who said the farm-farmer cooperative is not a "farm-farmer cooperative" but a "farm-farmer cooperative" and said he did not explain why the cooperative gave it to the congressmen from Newark.

Two of the recipients gave back money after the Associated Press questioned them about it. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., gave \$100 he got last March, and Tom Riffeback, R-Ill., returned \$300 he received in 1972. They said they acted to avoid conflict of interest, but the other recipients said they saw no conflict.

Probe by Panel

The committee is investigating allegations that the co-ops gave money to Mr. Nixon to raise the price of dairy products, and to divert the use of a Justice Department investigation.

Mr. Nixon received \$727,500 in the co-ops over three years, and had been promised \$3 million in his 1972 re-election campaign. The White House has said this money did not influence Mr. Nixon's actions. He raised the money in 1971.

The three co-ops, Associated Producers, Inc.; Dairyman, Inc.; and Mid-America Dairy, Inc., combine about one-third of the nation's milk production.

According to public records going back to April 7, 1972, the committee members received money from one or more of the co-ops:

Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., \$100; Rep. William Cohen, R-Me., \$3,000; Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., \$100; Rep. David Bonior, D-Ind., \$500; Rep. Walter Rosten, D-Ala., \$1,000; Rep. Frank Rosten, R-Wis., \$100; Rep. William Hungate, D-Mo., \$100; Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, Wis., \$2,500; Rep. Robert Clary, R-Ill., \$500; Rep. Edward Mezey, D-Iowa, \$11,000; Rep. Wayne Owens, D-Utah, \$800; Rep. Ralston, \$500; Rep. Engel, \$100; Rep. Rodino, \$100; and Rep. Jerome Waldie, Calif., \$200.

\$255,000 Received

In the same period, Mr. Nixon raised \$255,000 from the co-ops, including \$200,000 that filtered through Republican committees in election time.

Rep. Kastenmeier, Rep. Hungate and Rep. Flowers were among 121 House sponsors of a bill that would have raised the dairy support price for milk in 1971.

Rep. Mezey, whose \$11,000 is the largest total of any member of the committee, said he saw no conflict in voting on milk-money question.

Magruder Begins Prison Sentence

LEWISBURG, Pa., June 4 (UPI).—Jeb Stuart Magruder entered a minimum security federal prison near here today to begin serving a 10-month-to-four-year sentence for conspiracy in the Watergate case.

The onetime presidential aide, the sixth former White House employee sent to prison in connection with the Watergate scandal, told newsmen that he will serve his prison term to "philosophy and theology more than anything else."

Mr. Becker, however, said he agreed with the panel's conclusions in every respect save one. He explained that he believed that "it is still possible that some internal function of the machine was partly responsible for the hushing sound."

He added, in his review of the panel report, that he found it unreasonable to reject all hypotheses involving a faulty machine, saying that other scientists might be able to come up with another reason for the gap.

The gap occurs in a June 20, 1972, tape of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman. According to Mr. Haldeman's notes, taken at that time, the hushing apparently obliterated all the conversation concerning the Watergate scandal on the tape.

The existence of the gap was revealed by White House attorney Fred Buzhardt last Nov. 21, and Judge Sirica ordered testimony on the obliteration of the segment of the tape and set up a panel of experts to study the matter.

Miss Woods' Testimony

On Nov. 26, Miss Woods testified that she might have accidentally erased four to five minutes of tape while answering the telephone.

The final report, which in essence was an elaboration of the January preliminary findings, did not draw any conclusions whether the erasures were accidental or deliberate.

The House Judiciary Committee, meanwhile, meeting in closed session, heard tapes relating to the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. anti-trust settlement.

At the same time chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., announced that the panel would meet in open session Thursday morning to issue more subpoenas for presidential tapes dealing with the ITT case and the \$2-million contribution to the Nixon re-election campaign by the milk industry.

Colson Testimony

Before today's session began, Mr. St. Clair said he would welcome testimony by former White House special counsel Charles Colson to the Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry.

"In my view it would be highly supportive of the President," he told newsmen. Mr. St. Clair's comment was echoed at the White House, where spokesman Gerald Warren said, "We welcome his decision to step forward and tell the truth comprehensively and completely."

On Monday, Colson pleaded guilty to one count of obstruction of justice in connection with the Pentagon-papers trial of Daniel Ellsberg.

As part of plea-bargaining that led to the dropping of all other charges, Colson agreed to cooperate with the special Watergate prosecutors and possibly appear as a government witness in various Watergate trials. The White House had been reported worried over what the former special counsel might tell the prosecutors about alleged payments of hush money to the Watergate burglars and other Watergate-related matters.

Mrs. Gandhi Injured

NEW DELHI, June 4 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi suffered a minor injury to her hand today when she fell off a horse while riding in Simla, 300 miles north of here. An X-ray showed that she had cracked a finger bone. She is on a week's vacation.



United Press International

Leonid Brezhnev welcoming Averell Harriman in Kremlin.

Harriman Tells Brezhnev Ouster Of Nixon Won't Affect U.S. Stability

MOSCOW, June 4 (UPI).—Retired U.S. diplomat Averell Harriman met today with Leonid Brezhnev and said he told the Soviet leader that he could count on a stable American government over the next two years even if President Nixon is impeached.

Mr. Harriman, 82, who served as U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union during World War II, said he told Mr. Brezhnev that, even if Vice-President Ford becomes president, Henry Kissinger will remain as secretary of state.

"I told him he... could move ahead on all fronts in relations with the United States," Mr. Harriman told newsmen before departing for Paris. Mr. Harriman, who negotiated many times with Stalin and former Premier Nikita Khrushchev, said the meeting today was his first with Mr. Brezhnev.

He said Mr. Brezhnev emphasized his commitment to détente with the United States. "There is no doubt in my mind that he is looking forward to more progress during the President's visit here this month, and I am too," he said.

Mr. Harriman also met with other Soviet officials during his stay, including his "old friend" Georgy Arbatov, head of the Soviet Union's U.S.A. Institute.

It was his sixth visit to Russia since he left as ambassador.

Secretary Butz 'Plays Closely' With Pro-Nixon Group on Hill

By John Heibers

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT).—Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz said yesterday that he found himself "playing pretty closely" with those congressmen who support President Nixon.

Mr. Butz's statement, made in response to questions at a news conference, was the first public acknowledgment by a high-level member of the administration of a trend that has been apparent for some time—that policies and actions by the executive branch are frequently shaped to appeal to the pro-Nixon conservative bloc in Congress.

He was asked whether, in administering his department, he was under pressure from the White House to "play impeachment politics" and favor the Nixon conservatives. He replied that he was not.

Best Friends

Then he praised the President at length, saying that he is indebted to Mr. Nixon and believes in him.

"I make assessments myself," he said, "as to who our friends are on the Hill."

"I do not go out of my way to favor those who are against us," Mr. Butz said.

He pointed out that "some of the President's best friends" are Southern Democrats who "believe in the presidency," and said, "I find myself playing pretty closely with some of these people."

Asked if this applied to the awarding of federal grants, Mr. Butz said that he referred to the White House's permitting favored members of Congress to announce federal grants. His overall remarks indicated that he was speaking, in a broader context, of policy.

Mr. Nixon himself has made no secret of his favoring the conservative bloc, largely Southern Democrats and Western Republicans.

Last Wednesday, for example, Mr. Nixon took 11 House members for a dinner cruise on the presidential yacht, the Sequoia.

He had taken another group on May 14. The group on Wednesday was composed of five Southern Democrats—Omar Burleson of Texas, Gillespie Montgomery of Mississippi, Otto Passman of Louisiana, Robert Sikes of Florida and W.C. Daniel of Virginia—and six Republicans—Barber Conable Jr. and John W. Pickens of New York, Edward Dowd of Illinois, William Dickinson of Alabama, Craig Hosmer of California and Dan Rostenkowski of Tennessee.

A White House spokesman said the purpose of the cruise was for the President to "get together with a group of friends" and discuss "whatever matters the members want to discuss."

Mr. Butz, appearing before a group of reporters in the offices of the White House communications director, Ken Clawson, said that he had been traveling widely recently and had met with farmers and farm-industry groups. He said he had detected "a very strong base of support" for Mr. Nixon.

The pro-Nixon sentiment among these groups, he said, was not as strong as it was in 1972, when the President won more than 70 percent of their vote. But he estimated that support now "would go well above 60 percent."

8 States in Primaries Involving Governors, Senate and House

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP).—Eight states held primary elections today to choose candidates for the November elections.

Voters were selecting candidates to succeed the retiring governors of California and New Mexico and a U.S. senator in Iowa.

Also at stake were nominations for senator and governor in South Dakota, a Senate seat in California, the governorship in Iowa and 76 U.S. House seats in the eight states. California will fill 43 of the House seats.

Eighteen Democrats and six Republicans fought for their parties' nominations to succeed Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, who is stepping down after two terms and preparing for a possible White House bid in 1976.

Public-opinion polls indicated that the clear front-runners for his governorship were Democrat Edmund Brown Jr., 36, son of the man whom Gov. Reagan defeated in 1966, and Republican Ronson Plummer, 44, the state controller. Mr. Brown is California's secretary of state.

In New Mexico, six Democrats and four Republicans sought the nomination for governor. The incumbent, Democrat Bruce King, was barred from succeeding himself.

Abandoning Politics

The Iowa Senate seat is being vacated by Democrat Harold Hughes, who decided to abandon politics to become a religious lay leader. Democratic Rep. John Culver was unopposed for the nomination for Sen. Hughes' seat. The GOP primary watched state Sen. George Milligan and state Rep. David Stanley, who lost to Sen. Hughes last year.

Republican Gov. Robert Ray of Iowa was unopposed for re-nomination. There were three Democratic candidates.

In South Dakota, Gov. Richard Kneip's bid for a third term was challenged in the Democratic primary by Lt. Gov. William Dougherty, his running mate in the last two elections. Mr. Dougherty is a close political associate of Sen. George McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee.

Sen. McGovern's Senate term will expire this year and he was unopposed for re-nomination. Three Republicans competing to battle Sen. McGovern in the general election included retired Air Force Col. Leo Thorness, who spent six years in a North Vietnamese prison camp.

82% in Poll Fault Nixon Economics

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP).—President Nixon's handling of the economy got negative marks in May from 82 percent of those polled by the Louis Harris organization, it reported yesterday.

The poll said the view of the President's economic policy, with only 15 percent giving positive answers, was his lowest rating on the subject.

It compared with 79-17 negative in April and with 69-26 negative in May of 1973. Those answering "not sure" accounted for the balance of responses.

Scotland Gas Rationing

EDINBURGH, June 4 (Reuters).—Gasoline rationing was imposed in Scotland today to preserve fuel stocks depleted by an 11-day-old pay strike by oil-refinery workers. The government has prohibited the sale of fuel between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. except to priority users such as transport and emergency services, the armed forces and doctors.



Sister Mary Anne Guthrie

Nun in Memphis Seeks House Seat As a Democrat

MEMPHIS, June 4 (AP).—A nun who says her political and religious lives are closely related has announced that she will run for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Sister Mary Anne Guthrie said in announcing her candidacy yesterday that she was the first nun to seek a congressional seat. She is one of five Democrats bidding for the seat now held by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, a Republican.

Sister Mary Anne, 47, is director of health and welfare in the Catholic diocese of Memphis. She said the Most Rev. Carroll Dozier, bishop of Memphis, supports her candidacy.

She said at a news conference that she supported busing of students to achieve racial balance in public schools, amnesty for draft evaders and cuts in U.S. defense spending. She said she would not hesitate to vote for the impeachment of President Nixon if evidence supported such action.

She said she believed in a strong public school system and that "if parents choose to send their children to parochial or private schools, they should be prepared to finance it."

Scotland Gas Rationing

EDINBURGH, June 4 (Reuters).—Gasoline rationing was imposed in Scotland today to preserve fuel stocks depleted by an 11-day-old pay strike by oil-refinery workers. The government has prohibited the sale of fuel between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. except to priority users such as transport and emergency services, the armed forces and doctors.

Booby Trap Sent Through the Mail Kills Judge in U.S.

PASCO, Wash., June 4 (AP).—Superior Court Judge James Lawless was killed yesterday when a bomb that arrived in a small package exploded in his chambers at the Franklin County courthouse, federal officials said.

Judge Lawless, 50, died after opening a box about the size of a legal stationery envelope that had been delivered by courier and handed to him by his clerk, officials said. Authorities refused to comment on the motive for the bombing.

Jim Boldt, court administrator for the judicial district, said he did not know of any controversial cases the judge had handled. Colleagues and friends described him as a "very popular guy."

"You can think of something like this happening in Los Angeles or somewhere else, not one block from where you live," said Acting Mayor Donald Linton. "He tried to go out in the community and become known as a person as well as a judge. He was well respected."

The judge's clerk told a reporter the box was mailed to Judge Lawless and forwarded from the Benton County Superior Court in Prosser, about 35 miles northwest of Pasco. Judge Lawless, who lived here, held court in both Pasco and Prosser.

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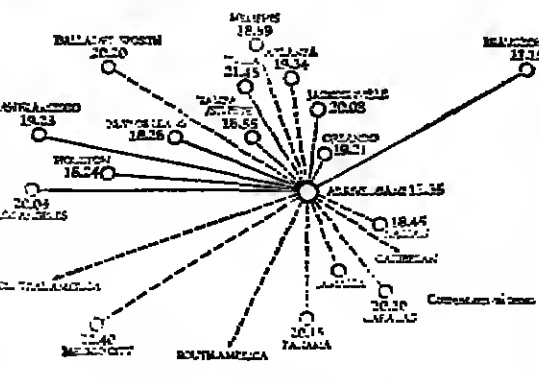
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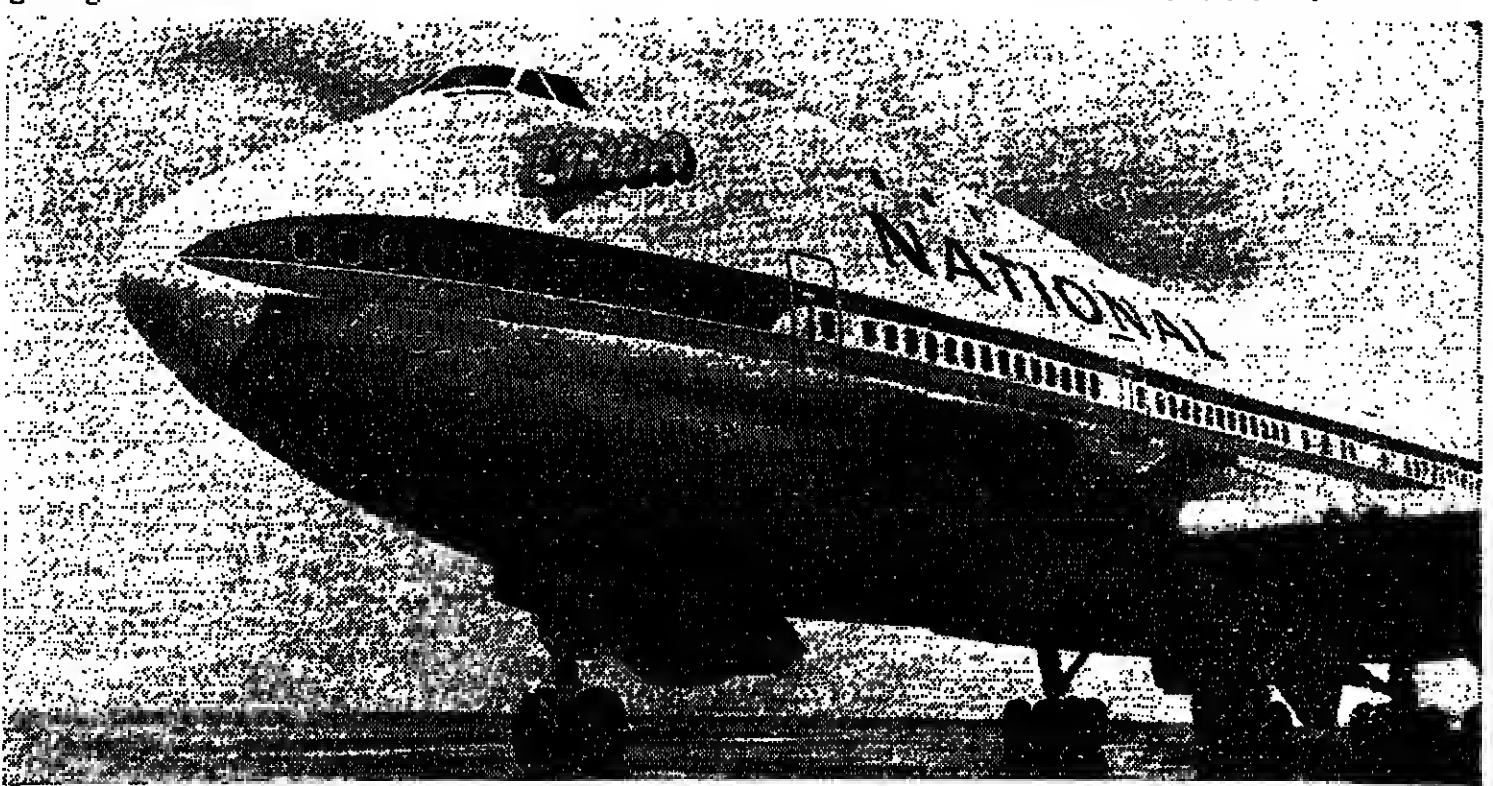
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Milk, Bribery and the President

The extraordinary importance of the milk case resides in the mounting evidence of bribery—bribery that appears to have involved the President personally. The staff of the Senate Watergate committee has now compiled a voluminous report of its own investigations. That report adds to the record many details which, if true, greatly strengthen the case against the President.

It is necessary for every citizen to keep it firmly in mind that this case has not been proved, in the rigorous terms that a trial would require. No jury has delivered a verdict. The witnesses have testified under oath, but they have not yet been subjected to cross-examination in public. Not all of the documents are available to the public. This latest report was in fact leaked last Friday even before the committee had printed it. The issue is not whether the present evidence suffices to require prosecution of those involved. The answer to that question was affirmative even before the Senate committee staff's report appeared. Now it has become doubly necessary and urgent to prosecute. With respect to the involvement of the President, this prosecution will follow the constitutional procedure of impeachment.

The Senate Watergate committee staff report is the third version of the milk case to have been presented to the American public. Doubts and inquiries regarding this case began long ago, with newspaper stories that led to a suit by one of Ralph Nader's groups. The suit forced the administration to produce evidence that, in turn, attracted the attention of the congressional committees investigating the scandalous and illegal financing of the 1972 presidential campaign. The first version of the milk case was the White House's response to a rising volume of accusations. It was in the form of a white paper, and appeared early last January. It acknowledged that Mr. Nixon was aware, in a general way, of the milk lobby's pledge of \$2 million in campaign contributions when he overrode his own secretary of agriculture to raise the milk support price in March, 1971. But, the white paper argued, he was only responding to the needs of the dairy industry in the conventional manner of American politics. It emphasized that Mr. Nixon was not influenced in his judgment by the campaign contributions.

The second version of the case came from the House Judiciary Committee a month ago. As part of its impeachment inquiry it is seeking presidential tapes and documents bearing on the milk-support decision. To substantiate its demand for that evidence,

it produced its own chronology of the events surrounding the increase. That chronology made the highly interesting point that two days lapsed between the President's decision to raise the subsidy and the public announcement of it. According to the House Judiciary Committee, in this interim period of two days the White House required the milk lobby to reaffirm its \$2-million pledge and, in fact, the lobbyists actually delivered \$25,000.

Now the staff of the Watergate committee, which has been carrying on its own inquiries, contributes a much more detailed recital of the whole affair. The most striking new fact is the assertion that the public announcement was conditional on the renewal of the \$2-million pledge. That assertion, according to the staff report, is contained in the sworn testimony of Herbert Kalmbach, who was then the President's personal lawyer and a leading fund raiser for his re-election campaign. The public announcement of the increased milk support price, Mr. Kalmbach told the Senate investigators, "was, in fact, linked to this reaffirmation of the \$2-million pledge."

Political bribery is the crime of buying and selling official actions. In this case the official action was the raising of a support price—a favor that brought the dairy farmers at least several hundred million dollars, a burden which was shared by the government and American consumers. The distinction between a legal political contribution and a bribe involves motives. If a contributor thinks that he is buying a specific favor, and if a politician lets him think so, both are guilty of bribery. The Kalmbach testimony suggests that the higher price supports were contingent, in the crudest and most explicit terms, on the milk lobby's promise to pay.

Impeachment is a solemn proceeding with vast consequences. Some members of Congress have come to believe that a president can be impeached only if there is evidence that he has committed a crime, and only if the crime is an impeachable offense. Those congressmen will want to follow the milk case with particular attention, for bribery is a crime under long-established federal law and it is an impeachable offense under the Constitution. Congress is now required to look both backward and forward. It must look backward to the President's actions three years ago to determine whether he has in fact forfeited the right to hold office by committing the crime of bribery. It must then look forward to future elections, and the protection of American politics against men who would buy and sell public policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Supertanker

Uncontrolled technology is the gravest menace to the future of people and the survival of a habitable planet. The nuclear arms race is the most hideous example of the danger of technology careening out of man's control.

But even if a nuclear war is avoided, technology in much smaller and less spectacular ways threatens to have terrible consequences. An example of this quiet and gathering threat is the fleet of huge oil-carrying supertankers. It is doing grave damage to the world's oceans, damage which if not soon halted will become irreversible.

In a brilliantly detailed and powerful account in the New Yorker magazine for May 13 and May 20, Noel Mostert describes the sudden rise in importance of huge tankers and the unforeseen consequences.

As recently as the end of World War II, the largest tanker was only 18,000 tons. About a decade ago, 100,000-ton tankers began to make their appearance. With the closing of the Suez Canal during the six-day war of 1967, supertankers really came into their own because the bigger the tanker the more economical the long journey from the Persian Gulf around the Cape of Good Hope to Europe. There are now dozens of tankers in the 200,000-to-250,000-ton range, with others up to 1.25 million tons under construction or under serious consideration. The enormous size of these ships and the rapid increase in their number have caught most of the world unawares. They have created the equivalent of traffic jams in certain critical ocean passageways such as the English Channel and off the storm-ravaged coast of South Africa. Inevitably, as with automobiles on crowded American highways, accidents are sure to occur on the ocean, spilling tens of thousands of gallons of oil.

Because these ships are so huge, there are fewer than a dozen ports in the world—and none in the United States—that can accommodate them. When they begin to leak or otherwise need repairs, these supertankers may go weeks before reaching an

adequate port and they often have to jettison most of their oil at sea to save themselves.

These ships are built to make money and not for maximum safety. They have shown a high rate of structural failure, frequently breaking up in heavy storms. Since their owners amortize them over the relatively brief span of 10 years, the situation is sure to worsen. As the tankers age, they will be sold to marginal operators.

Oil is the worst single pollutant of the oceans. It smothers phytoplankton, the tiny plants that are responsible for photosynthesis and therefore for 90 percent of the ocean's living material. Oil kills fish and fish eggs. Oil coats the wings of seabirds, making it impossible for them to fly. By disrupting the phytoplankton-fish-bird cycle, oil spills have an incalculably adverse effect on the balance of nature.

Millions of human beings depend for life upon the nutrients fished from the oceans off the west coasts of South America and Africa. These nutrients are created by nature in the icy but incredibly rich waters off Antarctica and carried north by ocean currents. It is these waters that are now being fouled by the tankers going around the Cape of Good Hope.

Only the major oil-consuming nations of North America, West Europe and Japan can save the oceans while there is still time. As these nations now monitor comparatively trivial imports, that may damage animals, plants, or health, they can also monitor oil imports. They can insist that tankers be built to rigid safety standards, that tanker crews receive intensive training, and that tanker operators be held accountable for every drop of oil they transport, for the maintenance of their ships, and for the competence of their crews.

Nothing less can prevent the sleek silent supertankers of today from becoming the agents of an irremediable disaster tomorrow. That disaster is already in the making.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 5, 1899

PARIS.—Charles Dupuy, the French premier, summoned a meeting of his colleagues at the Department of War, Marine, Justice and the Colonies at the Ministry of the Interior yesterday. For two hours they considered the steps to be taken for bringing Captain Dreyfus back to France in conformity with the decree of the Court of Cassation that he be given a new trial. It was decided to bring him back on the cruiser *Eden*.

Fifty Years Ago

June 5, 1924

DETROIT.—The Ford Motor Car Company launched a drive to raise \$100,000 for Highland Park, Mich. The final touches on the motor were finished in the morning and the car was ready for delivery in the afternoon. The company then announced that it took \$100,000 to complete the first million cars and only 172 more cars to complete the last million. It was said in heaven's name will be the time for the next million.



When Half a Loaf Is Better

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—It is hard to realize that 30 years have already gone by since history's largest armada landed an Allied army in Normandy, breaching the defenses of Hitler's Fortress Europe and launching what Gen. Eisenhower called "the great crusade toward which we have striven these many months."

Many of the dreams accompanying the primarily U.S.-British detachments over steep hedgerows and through green pastures have long since vanished. More than half the populations of most lands involved have been born since that famous June 6 known as D-Day.

Only a few of the leading generals who took part are still alive: that great field commander, Omar Bradley; Bernard (Lord) Montgomery, alone with his memories in Hampshire; and Hans Speidel, German Marshal Rommel's chief of staff, now retired to the Rhineland, having lived on to command French, British, American troops himself on behalf of NATO.

Changes

It is difficult to recall how the whole rich soil of Normandy was churned up and its towns torn apart when today regarding that same placid area with its rebuilt monuments and cities, its green fields and its chomping cows and purring trout streams, menaced not by war but by pollution. But, with all Europe, it has changed.

The soil itself is not different but scientific and political explorations since World War II have left a far greater mark than the military explosion which brought the conflict to an end. Few of the statesmen who arranged for Europe's 1944 liberation would recognize the Continent today.

Four great overseas empires—British, French, Dutch and Belgian—have broken up since Eisenhower launched his "crusade." The only significant agglomeration remaining, Portugal, is in the process of decomposing. And the ranking of nations by strength and influence has entirely altered.

Today there is no such thing as a great power. There are superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union; and there are lesser forces, not easily measured in a statistical sense, like the inchoate European Community and burgeoning Japan. Despite Churchill's efforts to cling to British grandeur and those of De Gaulle to revive French grandeur, their attempts were evanescent.

Shift in Order

The old order of pomp and precedence has shifted. Dozens of new or recreated countries are playing an ever-increasing part in world affairs: India, Indonesia, Caire, Nigeria, The UN itself has already outlived its predecessor, the League of Nations, which was deformed and crippled at birth by America's failure to participate.

Asia's Coprosperity Sphere" crumbled, the following units have been torn apart:

India, which now comprises three states (including Pakistan and Bangladesh); Vietnam and Korea (divided into North and South); Germany (walled and fenced into ideological fractions); and Palestine (an administrative area mandated to Britain by the League of Nations) now split among Israel and its Arab neighbors.

The greatest sundering is, however, not national but continental. Europe is riven in two parts according to political philosophy. The Communist East, bound to the Soviet Union by military and economic ties with the warring exceptions of Yugoslavia and Albania, has yet to arrange a formal *modus vivendi* with what is left of the largely democratic West, reliant on the United States.

Few men 30 years ago were farsighted enough to perceive that where the Allied armies would meet along a zigzag line from the Baltic to the Adriatic, they would be establishing durable political zones.

Churchill, indeed, was aware of this possibility as were the French and the Poles. But Roosevelt, with his American traditions of confederal continents, prevailed because of his overbearing military might.

The world recognizes war is now genuinely too dangerous to contemplate and therefore, at last, is getting down to the job of sealing a formal peace on events begun three decades ago. That is the aim of the General Conference on European Security. The seal is not to be placed on a united world as conceived in UN's very title. Europe accepts division now that the two superpowers reluctantly concede that half a loaf is better than no bread.

India's A-Test

The report (NYT, May 23) regarding Canadian help to India for the development of nuclear energy is somewhat misleading. There is no doubt that Canada, like France and the United States, has helped India in this field but the impression conveyed in your report that India learned to build the nuclear reactor in the 1960s from Canada is incorrect. As is well known, India built its own research reactor in 1956.

It is also well known that India designed and built unaided a plutonium separation plant in the early 1960s. It is not correct to imply that India used "Canadian plutonium" in the recent nuclear experiment.

P. RAJAGOPAL

Paris.
Your insulting cartoon referring to India's inclusion in the so-called "Nuclear Club" was not only shocking, primitive, but so painfully painful!

SUSHELLA CROSS,
Langen, W. Germany.

No Living God

I have noticed that several times you have referred to the Obogval of Sikim as "a living god." He has, in truth, never at any time in his country been considered "a living god." There is a theory in Sikim that he may be the reincarnation of a saintly uncle of his but this is not at all the same thing.

I have also noticed that, in reports on the recent elections in Sikim, democracy is described as "making its bow" and the elections are claimed as "the first ever."

Democracy has been making regular bows in Sikim since 1949 when there was a general strike in Gangtok, the capital of Sikim, and the "first election ever" was to the post of my recollection in 1953.

I was in the area in 1958 when the second elections were held and remember there was a landslide—and much enjoyed—heckling. One candidate had a foreign wife and a heckler demanded: "Why did he marry a foreign woman? Aren't the women of Sikim good enough for him?" To which the candidate's supporter flashed back: "I'll tell you why he married a

foreign woman. It's because your candidate has had all the Sikim women."

There was no truth in any of this but it enlightened proceedings and illustrates the distrust of foreigners natural to any community remote region. It was the same in Dorset, England, once. And this is, of course, part of the problem that the Obogval's American wife, the former Hope Cooke, had to face. She has been very popular in Sikim and it is only now that a campaign against any measure of independence for a country between India and China is so well under way that she comes under attack.

Incidentally, the Obogval's marriage to Hope Cooke was postponed a year because 1952 was a Year of the Tiger. The present year is once again a Tiger Year—the Wood Tiger—in which disasters have been prophesied for the country. These will worsen in 1976 when the Fire Dragon takes over.

ESTELLE ROSE,
London.

Empty Larder

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte's statement in The New York Times editorial, "Commitment to the Hungry" (NYT, May 15), that: "Hunger is relative—if your larder is empty, you cut back" shows only too clearly how little he and most other over-fed Americans know about hunger. Not the hunger of having to wait another hour for a steak dinner; but the real and extreme hunger that melts flesh from starving bodies and kills small children who have never known a full stomach; the hunger that makes a quick death by disease preferable to the slow, relentless agony of starvation.

The money spent in America today just on diet foods and diet aids, weight-loss programs, and reducing machines would well be used to help feed some of the hungry people of the world.

I, as one well-fed American, cannot look at my own strong, healthy child without thinking of the "thousands" of hungry mothers in the world who in this age of plenty are helplessly watching their own children starve to death.

CINDY PAVLOS,
Liege, Belgium.

May Speed Monetary Reform

Charting Cash Flow Of Arab Oil Income

By C. Fred Bergsten

WASHINGTON.—Arab oil earnings will rise by \$65 billion this year, the amounts will get even bigger in following years, the balance-of-payments positions of the consuming countries will plunge into the abyss, the international monetary system will collapse, the Arabs will buy up all our companies—so goes the refrain heard frequently since the dramatic increase in oil prices in December.

There are indeed extremely serious consequences of the oil crisis:

Inflation has spiraled upward; recessions are possible if governments mistakenly cut back aggregate demand to cope with shortages of supply; countries producing other raw materials have been encouraged to emulate oil exporters; a few of the poorest countries will suffer serious deprivations, and political tensions deriving from the energy problems could intensify among countries.

No Collapse

But the international monetary situation adds relatively little to the problems. No industries will go bankrupt. The monetary system will not collapse. The prophets of financial doom simply compare the increase in each country's oil bill with its existing monetary reserves. They note that U.S. imports will rise by \$15 billion and that its reserves are \$12 billion, and conclude that the United States cannot pay—even for one year.

Such observations are absurd. First, they ignore that a sizable share of the increased earnings of the oil-exporting countries will be spent on imports from the industrial world. Some oil countries will spend virtually all of their increased earnings themselves; all are rapidly revising their development strategies and military plans to do so. Some will lend their money to others who will quickly spend it.

So even the trade balances of the industrial world will not decline by more than, say, half of the increase in its oil bill this year. These trade balances will be even better in subsequent years, as any further increases in oil countries' earnings are more than offset by their increased imports. Indeed, the United States appears to have already reached its new plateau of oil imports in April at an annual rate of \$27 billion, but there was a surplus in overall trade as exports reached an annual rate of almost \$100 billion.

Second, the prophets of doom confuse the balance of trade and the balance of payments. They ignore the simple but central fact that the oil exporters must invest in the industrial world any of their increased earnings that they do not spend. The Arabs will not bury the money in the ground. Thus, there can be no deficit in the balance of payments of the industrial world as a whole.

Trade Surplus

To be sure, the flow of money from the Arabs will not necessarily go to individual industrial countries in amounts that precisely match the decline in the trade balance of each. Some industrial countries may wind up with a sizable surplus; others may have deficits.

But this problem is solvable solely through action by the industrial countries themselves to recycle the money to where it is needed. Much financial recycling will take place through normal market forces. Some can be handled by government borrowing in the private capital markets.

The Eurocurrency markets—those that lead a variety of currencies from European centers—have grown as rapidly in several past years as they will have to grow now, and the U.S. capital market is now fully available with the abolition of controls. Together, they can handle the vast bulk of the money on their

own, and are in fact doing even as the full amount of higher oil earnings is now invested.

The rest of the money move through such existing tergoovernmental institutions: the swap network among central banks and the International Monetary Fund. Indeed, backstopping will be needed by individual borrowers if credit-worthiness comes into doubt in the private market. Italy is the only such case.

IMF Role

In any event, no special creation with the oil exports needed in this area. It is for the International Monetary Fund to borrow from the help finance members' debt but there is no reason to the oil exporters better than other lenders.

Doubts are sometimes about the plausibility of smooth handling of the money. First, it is feared the money, like the oil itself, will be "politicized." But it is doubtful that the Arabs will promote monetary instability by shifting their funds place to place. Once in the very size of the funds make it increasingly difficult the Arabs to liquidate without incurring substantial losses. If they were to such shifts, the money readily be recycled through swap network.

Second, it is argued that industrial countries may be willing to accept the needed in the structure of their balance-of-payments positions. It is true that all of their balances will deteriorate as offset by increases in capital flows. But such a shift might well be sustainable in the long run since the capital will by definition continue to flow as the trade imbalance. And it is certainly true, for the interim period, energy conservation and development of new sources of energy are brought into play change the energy situation.

Present Pattern

Third, some industrial countries fear that many of companies will be taken over by the oil producers. They not. Most of the oil countries will soon find ways to spend of their income on goods services. And since they decided to nationalize the foreign business, they will within their boundaries, the quite unlikely to seek control of firms within boundaries—and legal jurisdiction—of others. Even if wanted to, they do not have manpower to exert much on the operations of very firms anyway. So the pattern of diffused and liquid portfolio investment wide range of financial is likely to persist.

Finally, the proposed so to the monetary problem for the industrial countries to on at least a broad parity exchange-rate relationships, then, among which the flows can be recycled, can be tricky to reach such a balance, which amount to oil out of each country's balance of payments for the purpose of determining exchange rate.

However, there was evidence of progress toward agreements before oil prices ed. They are a necessary ponent of any stable monetary system for the future, and thus already at the top agenda for monetary reform history clearly shows the alternative of competitive change-rate depreciations w work.

It seems clear from the official pronouncements subject that all countries recognized these facts and this latest crisis—like most crises—will speed rather than delay monetary reform. There is good reason for confidence that the mistakes 1930s and the 1960s can be in resolving the latest national monetary crisis.

C. Fred Bergsten is a fellow at the Brookings Institution. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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هكذا صحت الشئ

Korea Lepers Bravely Accept New Grief: Giving Up Children

By Richard Halloran

OEJON, South Korea (UPI). —Chin Wu Bum left the construction gang he had been helping and walked up the dirt road to his small cinderblock house to get his two daughters.

The three of them came back, hand in hand, the girls skipping and laughing in the warm spring sun, then stopping at the sight of a stranger and hugging their father's legs in shyness.

Mr. Chin admonished them, but gently. Soon he will no longer have the two little girls with him. In September, Mr. Chin and his wife, both lepers, will send their children to America,

probably never to see them again. The two girls, Jun Sook, 5, and Hae Sook, almost 3, are to be adopted by an American family in what is thought to be the first plan of its kind, Operation Outreach, announced early this spring. Mr. Chin's daughters, along with six other children of lepers here, are being sent away in an effort to rescue them from a life of almost certain misery in Korea.

Mr. Chin was asked how he and his wife felt about voluntarily giving up their girls. He brushed away the trace of a tear, then said:

"We feel pain in our hearts, of course. But if we keep them here, we would really block their future

and we will only be a burden on them."

Mr. Chin, his disfigured hands behind him, said: "So we thought it better to let them go to good foster parents in America and to live with ordinary people. Our wish is to have our children live as human beings."

Arranging for the eight children to go to live in Long Island and Putnam County, New York, and Washington, D.C., has taken two years and has not been easy. The main question in the United States has been whether the children of lepers carry the disease. The best medical advice says they do not.

Leprosy is classified as the least contagious of communicable

diseases. Only 5 percent of the population appears to be susceptible to the leprosy bacillus, and then only after prolonged and close contact with an infected person. There is no evidence that the susceptibility is inherited.

The Rev. Lee Kyong Jai, the head of St. Lazarus Village, where the children and their families live, said of the parents: "I know they will suffer to have their children leave their sides. But what is the meaning of true love? The children some day will return their parents' love for giving them a chance to have a real life."

Father Lee said that "of course" it is unnatural to give away children. "But to keep the children captive in these sad circumstances is something we should not do," he said.

The fundamental reason behind Operation Outreach is that lepers in Korea, as in many other countries, are outcasts, despised by other Koreans and forced to live apart all of their lives. Their children are penalized for the illness of their parents, even though they are as healthy as other Korean children.

Koreans afflicted with the disease are estimated to number 80,000 of which about 400, including 126 children, live here in St. Lazarus Village. There are 111 families here.

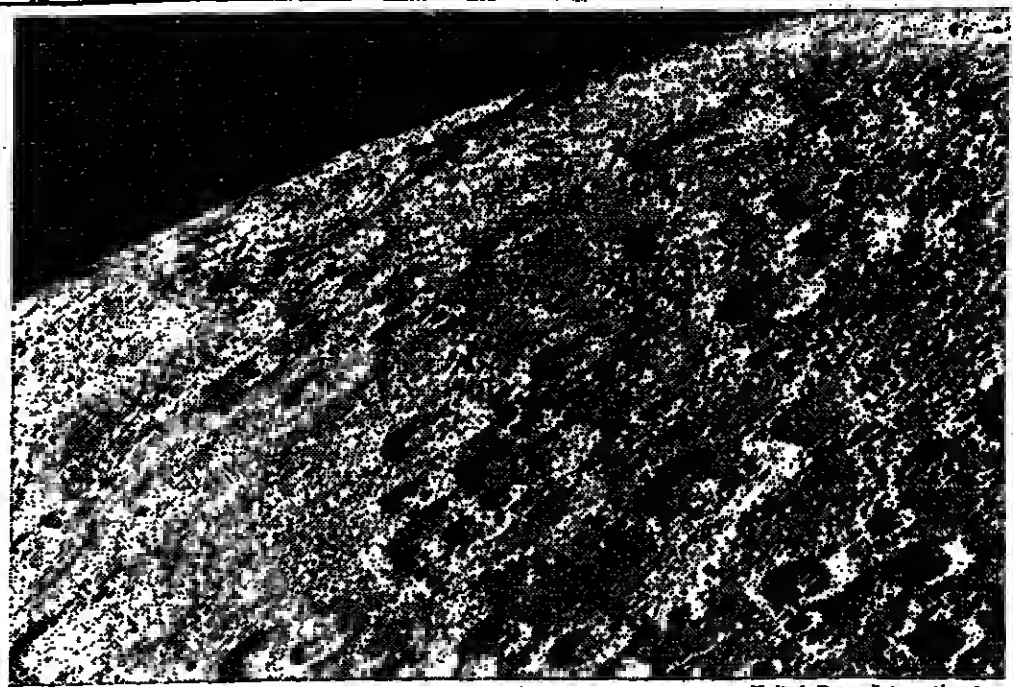
The biggest difference between the lepers and other Koreans is that their affliction will disappear, that they will be accepted by their neighbors or that their standard of living will improve by much.

Garment Strike Continues in U.S.

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP). —A nationwide strike of 110,000 garment workers at 750 factories in 30 states will continue at least until tomorrow, when negotiators might gather in Washington to resume contract talks.

Murray Finley, president of the striking Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said yesterday he would go to Washington at the suggestion of W. J. Casey Jr., director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The workers are seeking a \$1.10 increase in their hourly wage.

The Clothing Manufacturers Association, representing the owners of the plants, has said it would go anywhere at any time to resume the talks that collapsed here Saturday, prompting the strike call. Hanging in the balance are shipments of the fall line of clothing for men and boys.



View of Mercury's northern limb shows a prominent east-facing scarp extending from middle of the picture southward for hundreds of miles. The linear dimension along the bottom of the picture is about 365 miles. The "tear" in the limb near the top has been caused by a loss of data. Picture was taken at a distance of 49,000 miles from Mercury by Mariner 10. No date was given.

UN Study Says at Least 1 in 10 Suffering From Malnutrition

ROME, June 4 (AP). —At least 400 million persons, about one-tenth of the world's population, are suffering from malnutrition, a UN report says.

The report, background material for a world food conference here later this year, urged "a worldwide effort to bring about a better balance between growing world demand and supply."

It called for faster expansion of agricultural output in developing countries, huge investments to harness physical resources, substantial expansion of food aid programs and creation of national food reserves.

Tracing the food crisis, which is especially acute in Africa's sub-Saharan zone, to the "disastrous" harvests of 1972, the report said: "History records more acute shortages in individual countries, but it is doubtful whether such a critical food situation has ever been so worldwide."

Warning on Future
It said good harvests expected this year could partly replenish depleted stocks of cereals, but cautioned: "It will take more than one good season to bring them back to safe levels. At the same time, a shortfall in some areas cannot be ruled out."

The report underlined an increasing disparity between supply and demand in poorer countries. It estimated cereal demand in nonindustrialized nations would rise from 600 million tons in 1970 to 900 million in 1985, leaving almost 10 percent of total cereal needs in 1985 to be filled by imports.

But even present import levels, the report said, "in present trade conditions and at present price levels cannot be maintained for long without adverse consequences on their development programs."

Undernourished
Turning to malnutrition, the report said "conservative" estimates put the figure of "significantly undernourished" persons in underdeveloped countries at 400 million.

It noted, however, that "an enormous reservoir of production potentialities—physical, biological and human—remains untapped." About 140 nations are expected to attend the world food conference on Nov. 5-16. "Many millions of hectares of land suitable for farming remain unused, especially in Latin America and Africa," it said. "In

U.S. Aide Denies Any Secret Pact With N. Vietnam

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI). —The State Department denied yesterday that the United States had made secret commitments to North Vietnam as part of the Vietnam settlement.

Department spokesman Robert Anderson was asked about an article in the current issue of Foreign Policy magazine that said commitments had been made but not carried out.

Mr. Anderson said: "We didn't make any secret agreements. There are no secret understandings in the sense of secret commitments." He added: "But there are statements on both sides of intentions. None involve added obligations on the part of the United States, but some interpreted formal agreements that is, put these agreements into specific time frames."

The article, by Tad Szulc, a free-lance writer, said that the United States had committed itself to the "removal, within a year, of all American civilians in North Vietnam engaged in supporting South Vietnamese armed forces."

Mr. Anderson later said that he was "not asked any question about American civilians, but only about secret commitments." "Had I been asked about the civilians," he went on, "I would have answered that most civilians working with the GVN (government of Vietnam) are contract employees."

'Reign of Terror' Laid to Uganda

GENEVA, June 4 (UPI). —The International Commission of Jurists today sent UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim a study on Uganda in which it said that the government there has violated nearly every fundamental human right.

The commission requested that the study be passed on to the UN Commission on Human Rights. "The effect of these massive and continuing violations of human rights has been to create a reign of terror from which thousands of people from all walks of life, Africans as well as Asians, have sought refuge in voluntary exile. Those remaining are in a constant state of insecurity," the jurists' study said.

Pathet Lao Violate Pact, Hold U.S. PW

Beyond Deadline Slated by Coalition

VIENTIANE, June 4 (UPI). —Mr. Pro-Communist Pathet Lao refused to release an American war prisoner today, deadline for the release of all prisoners of war under terms of the new coalition government in Laos.

The Pathet Lao, in a statement read to newsmen, said that Emmet Kay, a commercial airline pilot captured on May 7, 1973, would not be released because the United States had refused to abide by the peace agreement in Laos.

Both Petras, Economics Minister in the coalition government and one of two chairmen of the Joint Commission for Implementation of the agreement, said that the United States still has military personnel in Laos.

All war prisoners were to be released and all foreign troops moved out of the country today, 60 days after the coalition regime took over the country. U.S. officials say that all American and Thai military personnel have departed and that North Vietnam still has about 30,000 troops in Laos.

"We do not consider the American, Emmet Kay, as a prisoner because he was arrested after the cease-fire agreement was signed," Mr. Petras said. "We consider him as a violator of the peace agreement. His punishment has not yet been decided."

Mr. Kay, a pilot for Continental Air Services, was captured after the peace agreement was signed when he mistakenly landed his aircraft in Pathet Lao territory. He is the last known living American prisoner of war in Laos.

Meanwhile, royalist members of the coalition government charged that North Vietnamese troops are still in Laos and have not been withdrawn according to the peace agreement calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassack said at a news conference that there are more than 10,000 North Vietnamese troops wearing Pathet Lao uniforms still in Laos. Their presence, he charged, is designed to give support to the Communists in a political struggle for control of the coalition government.

At Long Cheng, 70 miles northeast of Vientiane, Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, who for several years has headed an American-backed force of pro-government troops, said that at least 8,000 North Vietnamese troops are in the northeastern section of the country alone.

Air America Operations
BANGKOK, June 4 (UPI). —Air America, the airline which for years has served the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. government agencies in Asia, will cease all operations in Thailand by the end of this month, the U.S. Embassy announced here yesterday.

The announcement comes as Air America's extensive operations here are under criticism from Thai students. The U.S. government yesterday signed a contract transferring Air America's airplane maintenance contracts to a Thai corporation, Thai Am.

Saigon Infantry Retakes Outpost From Hanoi Unit

SAIGON, June 4 (AP). —South Vietnamese infantrymen today recaptured an outpost and a village 25 miles north of Saigon and destroyed five North Vietnamese tanks, the South Vietnamese military command announced.

It said that 30 government troops were killed and 105 wounded into the four-day battle to retake the outpost and village, An Dien. A report of North Vietnamese casualties was not available, but a military spokesman said field commanders reported that their forces inflicted heavy losses on the North Vietnamese force of about 800 men.

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge rockets hit Phnom Penh this morning, killing four persons and wounding 18. All but two of the casualties occurred at a movie house hit by one of the missiles.

Observers reported that the rockets were fired from the east bank of the Mekong River, near Prek Luang, about six miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

The insurgents have been firing a few rockets at Phnom Penh every day for the last 10 days.

Viet Cong Rejects Blame
PARIS, June 4 (UPI). —The Viet Cong today said that Saigon forces, and not the Viet Cong, had fired rockets Sunday on the Tan Hiep camp for Viet Cong prisoners of war.

Cohn-Bendit Appeal
To Giscard Reported
PARIS, June 4 (UPI). —Daniel Cohn-Bendit, a leader of the 1968 student rebellion in Paris and known as "Danny the Red," has written to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, asking for permission to return to France, sources close to the Elysée Palace said today.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit, 29, who was born in France of German-Jewish refugee parents, was expelled May 24, 1968, as a leader of the "Movement of March 32." The sources did not say where the letter was sent from.

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DANCE Soviet Talent From Obscure Town of Perm

By David Stevens

VIENNA, June 4 (UPI)—Dance is playing a larger role than usual in this year's Vienna Festival, and so far most of the attention has focused on a young Soviet troupe that last night ended a series of 10 performances at the Stadthalle, a sports arena converted for the occasion.

The company of some 30 dancers that of the cumbersome Russian Academy of State P.T. Theatre in Perm, a city on the Ural River in the Ural Mountains. The troupe's appearance as a group in Western Europe was last year in the Netherlands and at the Vienna Festival. And here certainly will be others for the quality of the dancing, unity of style and wealth of talent could seem to put Perm right up there with Moscow and Leningrad.

Perm has had a permanent ballet company since 1926, but, according to the troupe's official history, dance in this relatively remote place got a real shot in the arm during World War II when it became the temporary home of the Kirov Ballet, evacuated from Leningrad. The emigrants helped to establish a school there after the war, and it's doubtful help to account for the company's homogeneity.

Perm's young, Leningrad-trained balletmaster, Nikolai Boyarchikov, He dispensed entirely with



Nadezhda Pavlova in "Romeo and Juliet" in Vienna.

mime in favor of dance, alluding almost metaphorically to the story rather than merely relating it. A characteristic touch was to symbolize Mercutio's death by having the dancer drop the mask he carried as he danced off into the wings. This and other non-literal touches upset some Viennese critics, but for the most part Boyarchikov was consistent in carrying out his basic concept.

This production was also the principal showcase for 18-year-old Nadezhda Pavlova, who was as effusively acclaimed here as she was last fall in New York when she appeared with a touring Bolshoi group. Although looking even younger than she is, this new Pavlova already seems to be a complete classical ballerina, almost hiding a flawless technique behind an airy softness and effortlessness of style.

Gorsky Version

The quirky and unconvincing Gorsky version of "Swan Lake" was distinguished by Lyubov Kumakova's gem-like brilliance as Odette-Odile—her 32 fouettés were precise carbon copies—and last night's gala evening showed off Galina Shlyapina's lyrical Giselle, Larissa Klimova's authoritative Myrthe, the blonde and radiant Lyubov Fominykh in a "Coppelia" excerpt, and Olga Chenchikova, tall and the most flamboyant of the group, in the "Corsaire" pas de deux.

There is no shortage of technique or manpower on the male side of the roster, but less individuality, and not a real dancer noble in the lot.

The rest of the festival's dance program has an American accent. Murray Louis opened the fringe Arno 74 program in the small Künstlerhaus theater with a mixed program that was generally well received in the Viennese press, and which drew an opening-day audience composed largely of Perm dancers on a busman's day off. The Harkness Ballet

MOVIES

Funniest Show in Paris: 'General Idi Amin Dada'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 4 (UPI)—"General Idi Amin Dada" (at the Saint André des Arts in broken English) is the funniest film in town. If it were fiction, it would be acclaimed as a comic masterpiece. But it is all true.

In January, 1971, Gen. Idi Amin Dada, heavyweight boxing champion of the Ugandan Army for nearly a decade and once an enlisted man in the British Army, seized power in Uganda. Establishing a military dictatorship, he ordered tens of thousands of Asians holding British passports out of the country. As they controlled the economy, things have been in a financial muddle ever since. Complete bankruptcy has yet to come; the general predicts that prosperity is just around the corner if everyone will pull his weight.

Last year he invited a Swiss film maker, Barbet Schroeder, to Uganda to draw his portrait on the screen. It is actually an autoportrait for the general speaks with refreshing candor about himself, his policies and his aims as he conducts reporters on tours of his realm. Nor is the fun one-sided. He often chuckles as heartily as any spectator as in his finest but incorrect English he delivers startling pronouncements. An indefatigable dispatcher of telegrams, some of his messages have become world famous. He wired Edward Heath to send an airplane to collect vegetables and bananas for the starving English. No answer has been forthcoming.

He wired President Nixon fraternal greetings, counseling him to stand pat on Watergate. Reply unknown. He informed Julius Nyerere that he loved him so much that he would marry him if he (Nyerere) were a woman. Kurt Waldheim received word that Hitler had not killed enough Jews for the general.

As he seems to be short on aircraft, his paratroopers are schooled on the ground, hopping from an improvised plane to the earth some dizzying 2 feet below. His cabinet meeting provides the most hilarious sequence witnessed since Mack Sennett was in his prime, with the general lecturing his staff on loyalty while his nervous underlings scribble notes. The camera rests on the fidgety minister of foreign affairs who is tickling his nose with a pencil. A commentator explains that this unfortunate official was subsequently executed. The general complains that Henry Kissinger is forever visiting weak leaders instead of coming to see him.

But all is not politics. We have glimpses of his home life for he is a firm family man, believing woman's place is in the house, though he thinks efficient housewives would make excellent hotel managers. On a river journey he calls friendly hellos to elephants and crocodiles. There is a wonderful swimming match in his private pool which he wins hands down. His advice to pugilists would have delighted Ring Lardner: "Never trust a referee. Score an indisputable knockout." Some



Gen. Idi Amin, during a visit to Nairobi, with Kenyan warriors.

shots of his time abroad reveal him in the most flamboyant uniforms seen since John Gilbert impersonated a Russian grand duke in "His Hour." The general has an easy manner at diplomatic sources in world capitals, embracing Fidel Castro and dancing attendance on his high-placed contemporaries. Actually he outsmiles them all as a personality for beside him Nixon, Wilson and Brezhnev are dull dogs.

The sex larri, once a Gallic specialty, is now a standard product of the Italian cinema. No Gialli or Pagnoli has as yet arisen in Italy, but until one comes along Dino Risi will do. He has a nimble Palais-Royal mind and both a sense of humor and a sense of the ridiculous.

In his latest venture, "Scuso Maio" ("Crazy Sex") at the Publicis Matignon in Italian, he again seeks to be a modern Boccaccio, relating a string of sexual short stories. Giancarlo Giannini, a versatile comedian of the quick-change variety, appears in all the

sketches. Laura Antonelli is his handsome companion in most of them. There is the one about the butler and the lady; the one about a working-class couple who find compensation for their rough life in bed; the one about a young man who has a passion for old ladies; the one about a research scientist on duty in a hospital afflicted with nuns; and a weird tale of the reunion of two brothers, one of them a female impersonator. There is freshness and zest to most of the material and Risi, though no Lubitch, has staged it divertingly.

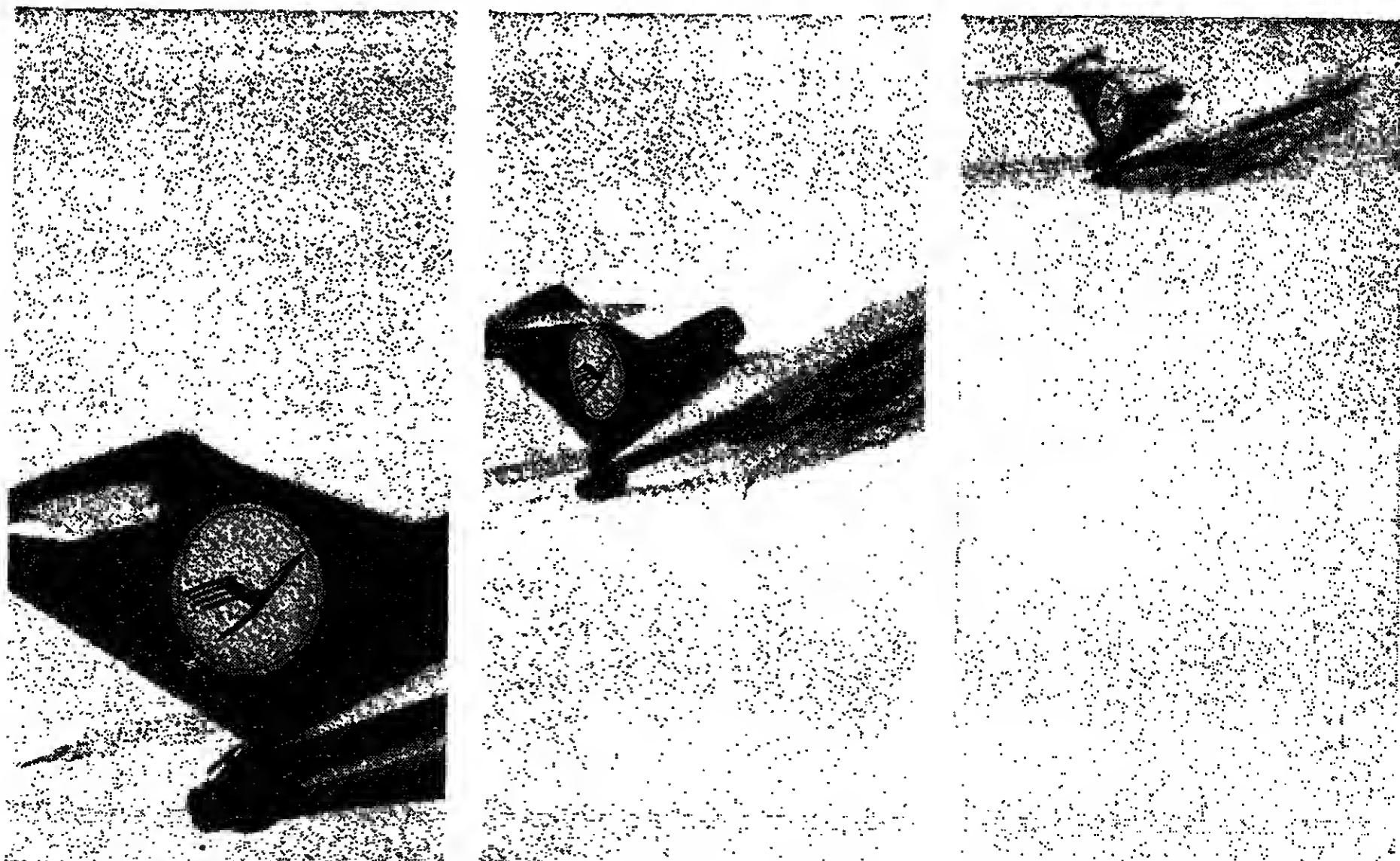
"1789" (at the Elysees Lincoln) is a film version of Ariane Mnouchkine's rough-hewn spectacle seen at the Carroussel de Vincennes, photographed with the audience milling among the performing platforms. There has been no effort to make it into a motion picture at all. The broad, caricature style of the production, with the actors in heavy makeup and shouting at the top of their lungs, is not aided

by close-ups. Oddly enough, the effective groupings of the original are here viewed to disadvantage.

In "Cleopatra Jones" (at the Ermitage in English), Tamara Dobson wipes out a murderous gang of drug dealers, employing kung fu, machine guns and quick thinking. Despite her resourcefulness, she must be rescued by aides when Shelley Winters, now of "Polly Arbuckle" lounge, threatens to send her through a used-car grinding mill. Chases, shoot-outs and the alert and beautiful Miss Dobson are the principal features of this catch-the-pushers melodrama.

"La Virée Suprême" (at the Marbeuf), the work of Gérard Vergaz, has a déjà-vu aspect both in subject and in directorial technique. With cinéma-vérité camera, it follows a young, suburban gang as they snatch purses, ride hot rods and are pursued by the police. One is shot in the thigh and hobbles about with the help of a comrade for an interminable amount of footage.

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Export Aids Threaten Trade War

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The next trade war will be a war of export subsidies.

With that remark, a high trade official expressed a growing concern last week that makers are coming to a head on the issue of export subsidies.

The United States, the key issue is the 80-year-old "countervailing duty" law, which has been largely ignored by the Treasury over the years but is now the subject of several lawsuits seeking enforcement of it.

The law declares that special duties must be imposed when foreign governments bestow a "bounty or grant" on goods they export. The uncertain meaning of these terms has been an excuse for the Treasury to move slowly or not at all in acting on complaints by U.S. industries claiming unfair competition from subsidized foreign goods.

In one lawsuit, the U.S. dairy industry has already won a preliminary victory in an effort to force the secretary of the Treasury to impose countervailing duties on dairy-product imports from the European Common Market. These products are openly subsidized under the community's common agricultural policy.

Strong pressure in the same direction has been exerted on Secretary of the Treasury William Simon by three dairy-state members of the Senate Finance Committee, and Mr. Simon has given a somewhat ambiguous pledge that "all necessary action will be taken to enforce the law."

However, officials fear that the beginning of general application of countervailing duties by the United States could set off a kind of trade war. Already, the single most contentious issue between Brazil and the United States involves a pending countervailing-duty proceeding on shoe imports from Brazil. The Treasury has made to final determination in the case.

The matter came up several times, including in Colombia, during the recent trip to Latin America by William E. Miller, the President's special representative for trade negotiations.

The gradual activation of the law in the last three or four years—even though the special duties have actually been applied in few cases—has aroused concern in numerous other countries, including a growing number of less developed countries that export manufactured goods.

According to some officials, a literal application of the law would make it apply even to the alleged subsidy effect in the "value" added tax, which is widely used in Europe and is related on exports. If this interpretation were to be adopted, there would be an automatic duty increase on nearly all U.S. imports from Europe.

New Rules Sought
The administration has declared its desire for international negotiation of a new set of ground rules on which subsidies by legitimate means are not. The latter would be subject to countervailing-duty action.

The administration's trade bill that has passed the House and is pending in the Senate contains a special section on the countervailing-duty law. It would seek to require more vigorous and more rapid enforcement, but would give the secretary of the Treasury discretionary authority not to impose countervailing duties for four years if international negotiations on the issue were under way.

On the other side, a number of foreign countries have complained that the United States is, in effect, subsidizing all its exports by the tax change enacted in 1971 setting up authority for domestic international sales corporations—a device to defer corporate taxes on profits from exports.



Gordon Curtis



Reinhard Schmoeck

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Bankers Trust Co., London, has appointed Gordon Curtis, vice-president and general manager, as a first vice-president. Other appointments include that of Tobias Clarke as vice-president and Andrew Hunt an assistant vice-president.

T. Walker has been appointed chairman of International Energy Bank Ltd. Mr. Walker, a director and former treasurer and general manager of Bank of Scotland, has been active as a director of International Energy Bank since it was formed in 1973.

Gould Europe has named Bernard Winchester European marketing and sales manager for the electric motor division. He will be based in Britain.

Reinhard Schmoeck, former vice-president of Smith, Barney & Co., Inc., has joined Mercantile Bank SA in Luxembourg as managing director.

Arthur Kelly has been named vice-president international by Kearney Management Consultants. He succeeds John Armstrong, who has retired. Mr. Kelly, who became Kearney's vice-president in Europe in 1970, will be based in London.

Nils Eric Lindgren has been named vice-president, international sales, for Litor International division. He will be based in Europe.

Merrill Lynch Plans to Open London Eurobond Operation

By William Ellington

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Merrill Lynch & Co. intends to open a Eurobond trading operation in London on July 1 and is contemplating an around-the-clock trading operation in domestic U.S. bonds if the U.S. withholding tax on interest and dividend payments to nonresidents is removed.

Alfred Lutz, manager of Merrill Lynch's Eurobond trading operation in Geneva, said the opening of a London Eurobond trading unit stems from the removal of U.S. controls on capital outflows in January.

Because U.S. citizens can now buy and sell outstanding Eurobonds without having to pay the

interest equalization tax, Merrill Lynch wanted to have a Eurobond trading operation near its London-based institutional sales department to help service U.S. clients, Mr. Lutz indicated.

New Swiss Tax
However, the opening of a London Eurobond trading operation also coincides with the date for a change in Swiss tax regulations on securities transactions.

In effect, a Swiss stamp tax on new security issues will be removed, but a tax on transactions in outstanding securities will be increased, and for the first time transactions taking place in Switzerland between nonresidents will also be taxed.

Mr. Lutz said, however, that Merrill Lynch's Geneva trading operation would continue as before. He said that the London operation would entail a separate dealing operation with a separately run trading book.

Removal of the U.S. withholding tax on interest and dividend payments has been proposed in legislation approved by the House Ways and Means Committee. Though it is yet uncertain whether the removal will finally be approved by Congress, Mr. Lutz said that if it were, Merrill Lynch would consider trading in domestic U.S. bonds in Europe and Tokyo.

Just before the New York bond market opened, Merrill Lynch would transfer its dealing book to New York via computer. He said a similar transfer could be made to Tokyo, where Merrill Lynch already has license to deal in securities, when the New York bond market closes and the Tokyo market opens.

Afterward, the trading operation would be transferred back to Europe in a more or less continuous trading operation, Mr. Lutz said.

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, May 27 (Reuters).—Belgium's consumer price index rose 1.8 points in May to 124.69 (1971 equals 100) from 122.89 in April, informed sources said. The index rose 1.73 in April and 0.46 in May last year.

Danish Trade Deficit Widens During Month

COPENHAGEN, June 4 (AP)—Denmark had a 1,443-billion-kroner (\$244 million) trade deficit during April, the Bureau of Statistics said in a provisional report today.

This compared with a deficit of 1.5 billion kroner in March, and with a deficit of 795 million kroner in April last year.

Imports in April totaled 5,208 billion kroner, down from 5,388 billion in March. Exports fell to 3,766 billion kroner from 4,171 billion in March.

Nippon Steel said that when the undertaking is completed the hot strip mill will be capable of turning out three million tons of hot rollings annually and the steel sheet mill will produce 70,000 tons of steel sheets.

Japan Gets Chinese Contract To Build Large Steel Complex

TOKYO, June 4 (NYT)—Japan and China have signed a contract in Peking for constructing a large steel plant in China by 1977.

The trade deal is the first steel plant export to China and is the biggest single transaction between the two countries. New steel facilities from Japan are expected to promote China's program to expand a steel complex in Wuhan, central China.

Under the contract, a group of 16 major Japanese steel and other companies, including Nippon Steel, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, Toshiba and Hitachi, will take part in constructing the steel complex.

The Japanese firms will build hot rolling facilities valued at \$331 million by early 1977. China will pay an additional \$17 million for the technical know-how it will acquire from this country.

Nippon Steel said that when the undertaking is completed the hot strip mill will be capable of turning out three million tons of hot rollings annually and the steel sheet mill will produce 70,000 tons of steel sheets.

Bonn Reportedly Ready To Cut Exports in EEC

HAMBURG, June 4 (AP)—Bonn is ready to accept a reduction in West German exports to help its European Common Market partners with balance-of-payments problems, Die Welt reported today.

The newspaper said the government would be willing to accept a drop in exports as the price of avoiding economic crises in neighboring countries that eventually would lead to higher unemployment in Germany.

Die Welt did not say what means could be employed to cut Germany's exports, although sources in Bonn have said the government would be willing to let the deutsche mark float considerably higher to reduce the outflow of goods.

Germany had an export surplus of 17.8 billion marks in the first four months of 1974, at the same time that many of its Common Market partners were experiencing heavy deficits. France, for example, is expected to report a trade deficit of about \$6 billion this year.

Used to Be Free-Trade Zealot

Japan Textile Industry Asks Import Curbs

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, June 4 (WP)—After many decades as the world's foremost exporter of cloth and garments, Japan recently has become a net importer of textile products and the troubled Japanese textile industry, previously the zealous advocate of free trade, has begun to demand that the Tokyo government impose import restrictions.

"Everybody says 'free trade, free trade,' and I'm an advocate of free trade myself, but as far as textiles are concerned every country has restrictions, either severe or soft," said Komeihiro Kondo, a garment manufacturer and president of the Japan Export Clothing Manufacturers Association.

When I think of the small businessmen who make up 98 percent of our industry here, I think it is necessary to stop importation at this point," he says.

Opposed U.S. Plan
Mr. Kondo was a leading opponent of the U.S. imposed "voluntary" export restraints on Japanese textiles, to limit textile shipments into the American market several years ago.

Last month, however, he appeared before a committee of the national Diet (legislature) with a plan to raise tariffs on incoming textiles from the underdeveloped world and employ the extra revenue to aid the home industry.

The Japanese textile industry is the worst depressed in many years due to overproduction, stagnant demand, sharply rising costs and growing imports. As in the case of the American industry, the culprit easiest to combat is foreign imports.

Despite Japan's longstanding tradition and its continuing position as a major exporter, more and more textile manufacturers

here are demanding curbs on foreign-made goods.

As a first step to controls, some textile industry leaders have suggested the imposition of a government inspection system to provide quick and accurate information about imports.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), which is known for its close ties to home industries, has agreed to institute such a system including advance data on contracts to bring foreign textiles into Japan.

According to press reports, MITI intends to seek importers' "self-control" to curb what is called "disorderly, speculative imports" (just the sort of adjectives which American textile men used to direct against the Japanese).

According to data compiled by the Japan Textile Import Union, total importation of textile products last year amounted to \$32,000 tons, more than twice the level of the year before. The 1973 import volume is equal to about 18 percent of domestic production.

In terms of value, 1973 textile imports are listed at \$3.5 billion compared with exports of \$3.2 billion.

According to the Nihon Seiki Shimbun, Japan's leading textile journal, imports are beginning to taper off due to the low level of domestic demand and exports have increased. The paper guesses that imports probably will be smaller in terms of value than exports for the year 1974.

Morocco Is Said Ready to Raise Phosphate Price

PARIS, June 4 (AP)—Morocco will increase phosphate prices 50 percent to \$63 a ton, effective July 1, sources close to the Office Chérifien des Phosphates said here today.

The new price will be valid for contracts and all exports during the second half of 1974.

Last November Morocco trebled the price of phosphates to \$42 a ton, from \$14.

The new increase takes into account both world inflation and the situation on the international phosphate market, the sources said. Other phosphate producers are likely to follow suit, they added.

Morocco is the world's biggest exporter of phosphates, with about 16.5 million tons annually. The country is reputed to have about 50 percent of the world's known phosphate reserves of 40 billion tons.

Loss Of Work Time Dips in Italy in Month

ROME, June 4 (AP)—Months lost due to strikes in Italy totaled 7.7 million in April, down from 14.4 million in April 1973, the government statistics bureau reported today.

For the January-April period, the total was 36.7 million, down from 107.1 million in the like 1973 period.

Japan's Exports Rise

TOKYO, June 4 (AP)—The value of export contracts validated by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry totaled \$5,049 billion in May, up 80.5 percent from a year earlier, the ministry said today in a preliminary report. Officials said a sharp increase in exports of steel and chemical products contributed to the sharp rise.

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TriStar May Snag Lockheed Deal

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The complex plan for a financial restructuring of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. will not be completed in the near future, it was reported in a key condition that Lockheed obtain 45 additional firm orders for its \$20-million L1011 TriStar commercial airliner by next Nov. 30, a number of air-transport and aviation-industry sources say.

These sources, including some high-ranking executives, were unanimous in expressing surprise over the requirement. And one official close to the matter said: "I would sincerely hope that, if the other conditions are reasonably met by Nov. 30, this particular one would be waived or modified."

Directors of TriStar, meeting in Providence, Rhode Island, and of Lockheed, meeting in Burbank, California, gave tentative approval yesterday to the complicated plan, which had been formulated by Lazard Frères & Co., adviser to Lockheed.

If approved after a myriad of conditions, the plan would leave TriStar owning 45 percent of Lockheed's common stock, and TriStar's chairman, William Miller, would become chairman and chief executive of Lockheed, probably next autumn. Lockheed's current chairman, Daniel Haughton, would become vice-chairman.

The condition that raised immediate reservations about the plan after it was formally announced would require that, in order to get the plan to become effective, sufficient options (or "second buys") as they are termed by Lockheed, held by airlines be converted into firm orders, or

enough new firm orders be obtained, to bring the TriStar program to a total of 180 firm production commitments. Lockheed is supposed to obtain these orders by the planned Nov. 30 closing date for the transaction.

Lockheed currently has firm orders, including 74 planes already delivered, for 135 TriStars, indicating it must attract 45 additional firm orders by the deadline. It also holds deposits on 67 "second buys."

"There's no way on earth that Lockheed is going to get 45 more firm orders over the next six months in the current airline-industry climate. It's an impossible task," said one aerospace company executive.

"I just can't believe that any realistic analysis of the market could have led to imposition of such an unreasonable number of newly firm orders as a condition," said an airline official.

Fuel Costs Cited

A number of industry sources granted that the potential exists for sufficient orders but said that their skepticism is based on the unlikelihood of persuading airlines to place orders now while they are operating under severe restrictions forced by soaring fuel and other costs and a sluggish or declining traffic pattern in many key sectors. "I think the possibilities are there, but I can't reasonably see how they expect to do it," said an executive with a rival aircraft-making company.

For his part, TriStar's Miller, while conceding the condition is tough, defended its fairness. "It seems to me that expecting about two-thirds of them (the existing options) to come in to firm orders seems quite reasonable," he said. "It's going to be difficult, I'm confident it can be done."

Difficulty Seen

An analysis of the current list of nine airlines holding the 67 options indicates the condition will be troublesome, however.

The largest option holder is Eastern Air Lines with 13. But a senior executive of Eastern, which is just starting to recover from a record \$51-million loss last year, says he does not anticipate any decision on switching these to firm orders prior to Oct. 1, 1975, the first option deadline involved. "I think our bankers would shoot us if we dared have any thoughts otherwise," he said.

The next two largest L1011 option holders are Delta Air Lines with 12 and Trans World Airlines with 11. A Delta spokesman said his airline's first option date is Oct. 31, 1975. "We can't say whether we'd be interested in firming any orders earlier—we haven't been contacted about it," he said.

A TWA spokesman said his airline does not anticipate any decisions on additional firm L1011 orders will be made before next January.

Prices Surge on Big Board As Pace of Trading Quickens

NEW YORK, June 4 (Reuters).—Fueled by hopes that the prolonged rise in interest rates may be at an end, prices forged ahead for the second consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The optimism surfaced yesterday, when First National Bank of Chicago, the fifth-largest, sliced its prime interest rate to 11.5 percent from 11.75 percent, the first reduction in the key rate in three months.

In addition, after the market closed yesterday, a small Southwest bank cut its prime rate to 11.25 percent from 11.5 percent.

Semiconductor stocks, however, continued to buck the general upturn in the market. Some industry analysts attributed weakness in the group to a report that Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp. has issued an internal edict to its managers to limit inventories to a six-week level.

Fairchild Camera officials were not immediately available for comment. But the company's stock, which dropped 1 1/2 points yesterday, continued to lose ground today.

According to a report in a trade journal, Fairchild Camera has informed some suppliers that it is putting them on "hold" for inventory adjustments and that the hold may last until the end of the year.

The trade paper added that some suppliers believe that an extended hold may mean a decided softening in some product lines.

However, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.43 to 825.69, and the NYSE common stock index picked up about 0.65 to 47.46. Advances topped declines by more than a three-to-one margin.

Turnover was 16.04 million

shares, up from 12.49 million yesterday and the heaviest since 1977 million shares traded March 14.

Among the semiconductors, Fairchild Camera dropped 3 3/4 to 46 1/8 (ex-dividend), Texas Instruments 4 3/8 to 103 7/8, and National Semiconductor 1 3/8 to 17.

Low-priced Lockheed Aircraft, however, gained 5/8 to 5 after a delayed opening. TriStar has agreed to invest in Lockheed.

TriStar's stock rose 1/2 to 18 1/2. Madison Square Garden climbed 1 3/4 to 8 3/4, and Brown 1 7/8 to 12. Gulf & Western Industries, up 1 1/2 to 24, said it plans tender offers for 250,000 shares of common stock of Brown and Madison Square Garden.

Utah International picked up 3/8 to 43 1/2. It said that higher prices for its Australian coking coal will add an estimated 90 cents a share to this year's earnings.

Walt Korda, trading ex-dividend, rose to 48. It said yesterday that management part attendance is "firming."

General Mills rose 1 3/4 to 52 1/4, but the company said it knew of no reason for the stock's strength.

Other firm spots included Eastman Kodak, up 2 to 110 5/8, Standard Oil of Indiana 1 1/8 to 83 5/8, IBM 1 1/3 to 220 1/2, Avon Products 1 to 49 3/4, Philip Morris 1 to 59 1/4, Monsanto 1 1/4 to 67 7/8, and Fenney 3 7/8 to 70.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 1.17 to 83.21.

Syntax fell 3 5/8 to 43 5/8, and Houston Oil & Minerals 2 to 41 1/4.

Champion Home Builders picked up 1/4 to 4 1/2.

The length of time it took to market some loans suggests that by the end of the quarter (March 31, 1974), there was increasing resistance in the banking community to continue lending at the narrow margins over the interbank rates at which most of these loans were made," the World Bank said.

The appraisal of Eurocurrency lending was prepared by the World Bank's international economy division, but the International Monetary Fund decided to give the study wider circulation by publishing it in the IMF survey, issued yesterday.

Among the industrial nations, "over 80 percent of the borrowing was done by governments and public agencies, or guaranteed by them, in many cases to support the balance of payments of the borrowing countries," the World Bank study said.

The largest borrowers were Britain (\$8.5 billion), France (\$2.5 billion) and Italy (\$2 billion).

Although the United Kingdom and Italy had extensive recourse to the Eurocurrency market in 1972, the French public sector had not previously contracted loans of this type," the international agency noted.

Austria, Denmark, Ireland and other industrial countries also turned to the Eurocurrency market for loans in the first three months of 1974.

Interest Rates Rise

The demand for Eurocredits, which usually involve loans by banks of dollars on deposit outside the United States, was reduced in interest charges during the first three months of the year. The six-month interbank offer rate (LIBOR) for Eurodollars rose from 8.75 percent to 10.06 percent during the first quarter, the World Bank said.

With the industrial countries entering the Eurocurrency market for big loans in the January-March period, the World Bank's appraisal said there was a change in the composition of the borrowers.

"As a result of the massive increase in borrowing by developed countries during the first quarter, the share of lending to developing countries fell to 21 percent from 40 percent in 1973," the report said.

Eurocurrency loans also appeared to be a good idea to some of the Communist countries that are not members of the World Bank or the IMF. For example, the World Bank study showed that Bulgaria obtained \$85 million in Eurocredits during the first quarter of 1974; Poland, \$28 million; Cuba, \$25.3 million; and Hungary, \$50 million.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Rubber Firm Expects Smaller Loss

Continental Gummiwerke AG will again show a loss for 1974 but the result should show an improvement from 1973, when group net loss rose to 42,396 million marks from a loss of 41,745 million marks in 1972. Carl Hahn, chairman, says 1974 will again be a difficult year, especially in view of the situation on the world automobile market. Sales rose 22 percent in the first four months, however, and a similar rise is expected for the whole year, he adds, noting that the company's profit situation improved a little during the first four months from the year-earlier period.

U.S. Auto Production Off 22%

U.S. automobile production for May was 22 percent less than for the corresponding period last year, according to reports from the four major U.S. manufacturers. Output totaled 729,857, a drop of 210,556 from May 1973's 940,413. Production at General Motors Corp. was off 29 percent, at Chrysler Corp. 19 percent and at Ford Motor Co. 14 percent. American Motors Corp. showed an increase of 6 percent. For the first five months, total output this year was 3,195,903, off 29 percent from last year's 4,491,918.

Fiat Raises Domestic Prices

Fiat has announced an average 13 percent rise in the domestic price of its models. The move is

expected to be followed by the two other big Italian auto makers, Alfa Romeo and Leyland Innocenti, the first a state company and the second controlled by British Leyland Motor Co. Fiat says the new rise—the fourth in 18 months—applies to all Fiat cars and those of its subsidiary, Autobianchi. The increase was decided after the interministerial price committee failed to oppose within 90 days demands for price increases filed by Fiat in April. At the time of the demand Fiat said that rises were essential to cover rocketing costs of raw materials and higher costs of manpower.

Japan Firms in Ghana Venture

Aluminum Resources Development Co., a joint venture of five Japanese smelters, says the group plans to engage in aluminum smelting in Ghana, possibly in 1980, with the Ghana government. An Aluminum Resources spokesman says the group plans to start a feasibility study on the project within six months. The project is expected to cost from \$600 million to \$800 million, and the smelters will produce 100,000 tons of aluminum metal a year in the first stage. Output will be doubled in the second stage, the timing of which has not yet been fixed. The five aluminum smelters are Nippon Light Metal Co., Sumitomo Chemical Co., Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd., Showa Denko KK, and Mitsui Aluminum Co.

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446

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